The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,255.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

CODD—February 20th, at Pursewaukum, Helen Fanny Clarke, the youngest child of Philip and Mary Anne Codd, aged 2 years seven months and six days, deeply regretted.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

STEWART—February 11th, at Akyab, the wife of Theo. Stewart, Esq., of a daughter.

PEARSON—February 20th, at Dehlie, the wife of Captain Hugh Pearson, Brigade Major, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd	Leave Bussorah	17th
" Muscat	7th	" Bushire	19th
" Bunder Abbas	9th	" Bunder Abbas	23rd
" Bushire	12th	" Muscat	25th
Arrive Bussorah	14th	Arrive Bombay	28th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P., Dr McCallum, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd March, calling at Linga.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about........................ 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on........................ 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., R. Taunton, Commander, will be despatched to Kurrachee as an extra Steamer on 8th March.

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 650 tons, 150 H. P., C. Tickell, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15		Leave Calcutta	1 & 15	
" Carwar	2	16	" Bimlipatam	4	18
" Mangalore	3	17	" Vizagapatam	4	18
" Cannanore	4	18	" Coconada	5	19
" Calicut	4	18	" Masulipatam	6	20
" Cochin	5	19	" Madras	10	24
" Tuticorin		20	" Negapatam	11	25
" Colombo		21	" Galle	14	
" Galle	7		" Colombo		28
" Negapatam	10	24	" Tuticorin		29
" Madras	15	30	" Cochin	16	1*
" Masulipatam	16	1	" Calicut	16	1†
" Coconada	17	2	" Cannanore	17	2
" Vizagapatam	18	3	" Mangalore	18	3
" Bimlipatam	18	3	" Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The steam ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., C. Day, Commander, will be despatched as above, on 1st March, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers or the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry "	Sunday.	Beypore "	Sunday.
Vingorla "	Sunday.	Calicut "	Sunday.
Goa "	Monday.	Tellicherry "	Monday.
Carwar "	Monday.	Cannanore "	Monday.
Compta "	Monday.	Mangalore. "	Tuesday.
Mangalore "	Tuesday.	Compta "	Wednesday.
Cannanore "	Wednesday.	Carwar "	Wednesday.
Tellicherry "	Wednesday.	Goa "	Wednesday.
Calicut "	Wednesday.	Vingorla "	Thursday.
Beypore "	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry, "	Thursday.
Cochin... Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th January 1865.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to and from Mandavee THREE TIMES A MONTH, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following dates:—

Down Steamers.		*Up Steamers.*	
Bombay - -Dep.	1st, 10th & 20th.	Mandavee -Dep.	6th, 16th & 26th.
Varavul - - "	3rd, 13th & 23rd.	Dwarka - - "	6th, 16th & 26th.
Mangarole - "	3rd, 13th & 23rd.	Pore Bunder - "	7th, 17th & 27th.
Pore Bunder - "	4th, 14th & 24th.	Mangarole - "	7th, 17th & 27th.
Dwarka - - "	4th, 14th & 24th.	Varavul - "	8th, 18th, & 28th.
Mandavee -Arr.	5th, 15th & 25th.	Bombay -Arr.	9th, 19th, & 29th.

The Steamer "MAHARAJ" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on the 1st March next at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd February 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			*Up Steamers.*		
Bombay - -Dep.	Wednesday	P.M.	Goa - - -Dep.	Monday	A.M.
Hurnee - - "	Thursday	A.M.	Vingorla - - "	Monday	P.M.
Unjunwell - "	Thursday	A.M.	Malwan - - "	Monday	P.M.
Jyghur - - "	Thursday	P.M.	Jytapore - - "	Tuesday	A.M.
Rutnagherry "	Friday	A.M.	Rutnagherry "	Tuesday	P.M.
Jytapore - - "	Friday	A.M.	Jyghur - - "	Wednesday	A.M.
Malwan - - "	Friday	P.M.	Unjunwell - "	Wednesday	A.M.
Vingorla - - "	Saturday	A.M.	Hurnee - - "	Wednesday	A.M.
Goa - - -Arr.	Saturday	A.M.	Bombay - -Arr.	Wednesday	P.M.

The Steamer "KARANJAH" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 28th February at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 22nd February 1866.

STEAM TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam ship "EMEU," 1,609 tons, and 300 H. P., Captain Methven, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 2nd March, at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day Tuesday, the 27th. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipt is not in the Company's Office by 11 A. M. on the 28th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 17th February 1866.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND POREBUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain S. Lovett, will leave for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 8 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR LONDON.

THE first class Ship "LEPANTO," Captain Walker, will meet with quick despatch, the greatest part of her Cargo being engaged. For particulars apply to

STOEHR, PRIEGER & Co.,
Agents Ship *Lepanto.*

Bombay, 25th Feb. 1866.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Ship "SCORESBY," A. 1, 13 years, burthen of 785 tons, J. Hackland, Commander. Apply to BYRAMJEE PESTONJEE, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 27th Feb. 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. Harley, R.N.R., Commander, to sail about the 20th March, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 5th Feb. 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE well known and favourite Iron Clipper Ship "ELLEN BATES," 1015 Tons Register, Captain J. Logan—having made the best passage out of the season,—will sail for the above Port about 15th March.

To be followed by the fine new Iron Ship "ANN MILLICENT," 943 Tons, Captain H. Nash. For Freight &c. apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th Feb. 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail by the end of this month.

THE new first-class Ship "BRITISH PEER," Garratt, Commander, has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Garratt.

Bombay, 10th February 1866.

FOR HAVRE.

THE fine Ship "MATILDA ATHELING," Captain Power, has the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged, will proceed with all despatch to the above Port. For particulars of Freight, &c. Apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th February 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class........................£60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class........................£35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

TO SUEZ.

First Class... .. ..£45 }
Second Class... ... ...£25 } "

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "BHIMA," 1300 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 3rd March.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class............£ 64 10 0 }
Second Class.........., 37 5 0 } Including Railway
Third Class ...., 23 5 0 } Transit in Egypt.

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co. Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer "GENERAL OUTRAM" to the Persian Gulf on the 2nd March, calling at Muscat Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 28th February 1866.

FOR LONDON VIA THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE fine Clipper Ship "BEAUMARIS CASTLE," Captain Gardner, taken up by Government for the conveyance of Troops, to leave this on the 5th proximo, has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers. For particulars of Passage &c., apply to the Captain on board before 12 o'clock, or to the undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per Ship *Sam Mendel*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats alongside immediately for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Murdock will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Sam Mendel.*

Bombay, 26th February 1866.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—J. BURN, Civil, Military, and Naval Outfitter, will remove on the 1st of March to the new and extensive premises, 30, Meadow Street, lately occupied by the Bhattia Financial, opposite the Bank of Bombay.

21st February 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. D. J. E. PENNEY will CEASE to SIGN our FIRM from THIS DATE.

22nd Feb. 1866. MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil. J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

THE undersigned have on sale at their Godown a large quantity of BLASTERING GUN POWDER of the best quality, and PATENT FUZE, on the following Price:—

BLASTERING GUN POWDER at 14 Rs. per cwt.
PATENT FUZE .... at 60 Rs. per Barrel.

HEPTOOLLA ALLYBHOY & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, No. 7, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Brick and Tile Company (Limited) will be held at the Company's Office, Rampart Row, at two o'clock on MONDAY the 5th March 1866—

To consider whether it is desirable to carry on the Company, or to wind up; and if the latter is decided on,

To pass a Resolution that the Company be wound up voluntarily; and

To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Bombay, 28th Feb. 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that at a MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company, held on the 21st instant, it was resolved that a DIVIDEND of Rupees Fifty (Rs. 50) per Share, being at the rate of Ten per cent per annum for the half year ending the 31st December 1865 be paid to Shareholders on and after 1st March next.

The Dividend will be paid to Shareholders whose names are on the Register at the close of business THIS DAY.

Dividend Warrants can be obtained from the undersigned.

By order,
JAMES GREAVES, Managing Director.

Broach, 21st February 1866.

ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 2, Forbes Street, on MONDAY the 12th proximo, at the hour of 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To receive and consider the Report of the Directors.

2nd.—To consider a proposal to wind up the Corporation voluntarily: and in the event of a resolution to this effect being passed,

3rd.—To nominate Liquidators and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 24th February 1866.

TENDERS will be received by the Officiating Superintendent of Marine, up to noon on THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, for the conveyance hence to the Andamans, of about 150 NATIVE CONVICTS expected from Kurrachee, about the end of this Month. Vessel finding Fittings and Provisions.

A Native Guard accompanies these Convicts. Vessel finding provisions only for the latter.

No cause will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

By order of the Offig. Superintendent of Marine.
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay 23rd February 1866.

INDO-EGYPTIAN AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—FINAL NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all Shareholders who have not paid the Contributory Call of Rs. 20 per Share with interest, on or before the 10th March next, will absolutely forfeit their right to obtain Shares in the National Bank of India in exchange for those in this Bank.

The Share Certificates of the National Bank of India are now being prepared and will shortly be ready for issue.

D. HOGARTH, Liquidator.

21st February 1866.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the RECLAMATION of a certain part of the FORESHORE in BACK BAY.

Full particulars can be had at the Office of the Company's Engineers at Chowpatty on and after the 24th inst.

Tenders marked "TENDER FOR RECLAMATION" will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock on the 5th of March.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

GEO. WHITLEY, For Secretaries,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

21st February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

सिंद परेस कंपनी लिमीटेड.

શીંદ પરેશ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on THURSDAY the 9th proximo, at 3 P. M., to consider the advisability of winding up the Company voluntarily, as proposed at the General Meeting held this day at 3 P. M. EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Office, Bombay, 26th Feb 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture. It is intended that the first number shall appear on the first Saturday in March.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

Bombay, 10th February 1866.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

		Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	each.	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts	"	10	0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	"	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts	"	12	8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts... ...	"	10	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits...	"	20	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits...	"	20	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits... ...	"	20	0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars ...	per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians	each.	4	12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians	"	4	12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians	"	4	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers	"	6	0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks	per doz.	20	0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks ...	"	11	0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.			
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings........	each.	3	8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves...	per pair.	2	12
White Kid Gloves	"	1	12
Dog Skin Gloves	"	2	12
Buck and Doe Gloves.	"	3	12
The Universal Scarf, ...	each.	4	12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring	"	4	8
The Windsor Scarf	"	2	12
The Derby Scarf...	"	4	8
The Diamond Scarf	"	4	4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28. and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1840.

BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

NOTICE—CHUNAM!! Companies, Contractors, or other Parties in Bombay can be supplied with CHUNAM of the best description, from the "Verawul Harbour Works," at moderate prices. Applications to be addressed to EDWARD BALIOL SCOTT, Esq., Consulting Engineer, Verawul Kattywar.

Samples of the CHUNAM may be procured at Messrs. SOONDERJEE, NANJEE & Co., Bazaar Gate, Bombay.

SELLING OFF AT CHEAP PRICE.—TO SHIPMASTERS and OTHERS.—FOR SALE, a quantity of very superior Kingsford's OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, for making nice Pudding, &c. Apply to

PESTONJEE AND JAMSETJEE DOOBASH
Dean Lane, No. 2.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY—ALTERATION OF TRAINS.—The public is respectfully informed that on and after the 1st March the following ALTERATIONS of TRAINS will take place:—

PRESENT TIME.			FUTURE TIME.	
Down	*Up.*		*Down*	*Up.*
P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
1-0	5-0	Bombay	1-0	6-0
2-57	3-0	Bassein Rd.	3-5	4-5
7-28	10-50	Damaun Rd.	8-0	11-10
8-45	9-46	Bulsar.	9-20	9-50
11-45	6-30	Surat.	12-10	6-20
FOLLOWING DAY.			FOLLOWING DAY.	
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
5-45	9-30	Surat.	6-15	11-0
8-28	6-59	Broach.	9-15	8-25
11-23	4-30	Baroda.	12-58	4-45
12-33	2-55	Anund.	2-43	3-0
2-40	12-30	Ahmedabad.	5-15	12-0

For alteration of Trains at Intermediate Stations and further information see the Company's Time Table, which are exhibited at each Station.

J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1866.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000, in 50,000 SHARES of £20 EACH, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE).

It is not anticipated that more than £10 per Share will be called up.

FIRST CALL £5 (Rs. 50) ON ALLOTMENT.

Further Calls, each not exceeding £2 10s. per Share, to be made at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Directors.

B. HOLME MOWBRAY, Esq. }
FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq. } Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.
GEORGE DENT, Esq.
J. ALEXANDER RUSSELL, Esq. }
T. HORSMAN COLES, Esq. } Messrs. Grey & Coles.
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. }
JOHN PARSONS, Esq. } Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co.
JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
GAVIN STEEL, Esq. }
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq. } Messrs. Grey & Co., Bombay.

Bankers.

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

Solicitors.

Messrs. FRESHFIELDS & NEWMAN.

Auditors.

Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co.

Brokers.

Messrs. FOSTER & BRAITHWAITE.
Messrs. WALKER & LUMSDEN.

Managing Directors, pro tem.

One Member of each London Firm.

Branches.

LIVERPOOL.—*Managing Director (pro tem.),* JOHN PARSONS, Esq.

BOMBAY. { *Managing Director (pro tem.),* ROBERT HANNAY, Esq.
Joint Managers—CHARLES E. BENN, Esq. (Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co.)
ATHERTON EDWARD ASHLEY, Esq. (Messrs. Grey & Co.)

OFFICES:—4, Cullum Street, E. C.

The Company has been formed and incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies' Act for the purpose of taking over and carrying on the united business of the firms of Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co., Messrs. Grey and Coles, and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., of London; Messrs. Russell, Coles & Co., and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., of Liverpool; and Messrs. Grey & Co., and Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co., of Bombay.

The principle upon which the several firms have acted in transferring and making over their business to the Company, has been the conviction that the consolidated businesses may be carried on at less cost and with less personal labour to the members of the several firms, under one roof and by one staff, than by the several firms and establishments under separate roofs, and also that in the hands of an extended proprietary, the business is capable of enlargement and expansion.

The whole of the Commission and Agency business of the respective firms has been handed over to the Company as from the 31st December last.

No dead stock or any other description of property has been taken over by the Company, and no preliminary expenses whatever have been incurred, beyond the legal and incidental charges attendant on the formation of the Company.

The partners in the several firms have subscribed one-half of the entire capital, have paid up the first call of £5 per share, and have agreed not to assign any of their shares for a period of six months after the incorporation of the Company, to hold at least three-fourths of their shares for three years, and not henceforth to carry on any Mercantile Commission or other business of like nature, except for account of the Company.

The Shareholders in the Company have not been called upon to pay out of the capital of the Company any consideration for the good-will of the several businesses; but by the terms of the Articles of Association, it is stipulated that one-half of the nett profits, after first paying interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the capital for the time being paid up, is, for a period of twelve years, to be paid to the respective firms in consideration of the value of the good-will of the business; which consideration is thus postponed to a first payment of 7 per cent, per annum to the Shareholders, guaranteed to them by the partners in the several firms for a period of three years.

The first Directors of the Company are members of the respective firms, and they have agreed among themselves, subject to the pleasure of the Shareholders in general meeting, to remain Directors and to superintend the affairs of the Company for three years at least from its formation.

The Company is already in operation and carrying on the amalgamated business, which it is anticipated may be largely increased under the favouring influences of an extended proprietary and capital.

Of the moiety of the stock not appropriated, 10,000 shares have been reserved to be allotted to the foreign constituents of the firms and others who may be likely to promote the interests of the undertaking; and 15,000 shares are offered to the public at par.

It is not anticipated that it will be necessary to call up above £10 a share upon the Capital; of which £5, being the amount already contributed on the moiety of the Capital appropriated, is to be paid up on allotment, and the remainder by instalments not exceeding £2 10s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months between each call.

The agreement between the several firms and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the office of Messrs. Freshfields and Newman, the Solicitors of the Company.

Applications for Shares may be made, addressed to the Secretary of the Company at the Offices of the Company, 4, Cullum Street, E. C., or to the Brokers, Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite, 27, Austin Friars, E. C.; or Messrs. Walker and Lumsden, 25, Austin Friars, E. C.

With reference to the above, the 15,000 Shares referred to were taken up in London on the 2nd instant, and the undersigned are prepared to receive applications for the Shares reserved for Bombay.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
GREY & Co.

Bombay, 10th Feb. 1866.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, Nagpore.

Patrons.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces.

Master.—Mr. J. Elliot.

Boarders are taken in the above School at very moderate rates. For particulars apply to the MASTER.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Meedow Street, Established 1850.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

A CARD.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

VETERINARY & LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—RACE HORSES FOR SALE.—The owner going up-country with his Corps.

"Denmark"	G. A. H., 14-2, 6 years old	Rs.	2,000
"Merlin"	G. A. C., 15 hands, 3 years, a Maiden.	"	2,000
"Challenger"	CH. A. H., 14-2½, 6 years	"	1,500
"Dunmow"	CH. E. P., 15-2, 4 years, by Ethelbert out of Flitch	"	2,000
"Harkaway"	B. A. C., 14-1, 4 years............	"	1,200
"Abdallah"	G. AUST. H., 15 hands, 5 years, thorough bred, broken into saddle and harness	"	1,500
"Happy Lad"	B. A. H. 14-2, 5 years, a Maiden.	"	1,000
"Dasher"	CH. A. H., 14-2, 7 years, a good pig sticker, lately broken into harness.	"	750
"Dutchman"	G. A. P., 13-2, 7 years............	"	3,000

W. LAMB, V. S. and Manager.

Bombay, 23rd February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at its Office, No. 1, Oak Lane, on MONDAY the 19th March 1866, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions, passed at the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 14th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Messrs. Rughunath Ramchundra, Temooljee Pestonjee, and Rughunath Damodhur be appointed Liquidators, and that a remuneration of 1 per cent. on the amount of recovery be divided amongst them.

RUGHUNATH RAMCHUNDRA & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 19th February 1866.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 15, Meadow Street, on TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3. P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders on the 5th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Mr. Kashaorao Bhaskerjee and Mr. M. Roonan be appointed Liquidators. The former at a remuneration of two per cent. on the amount distributed, and the latter without any further remuneration beyond his salary as Manager.

By order,
M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

CHARLES MONNET & Co., COMMISSION, MESS, AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS.

1, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

C. M. & Co., having commenced business as above, request the favour of the patronage of the inhabitants of Bombay and the Presidency. Their business will be conducted under the management of Mr. Gustave Monnet, whose experience in India, and trade connexions in Europe, offer a sure success for all commissions entrusted to the Firm. The public are invited to inspect the stock of useful and ornamental articles now on view at their establishment. The following list give a portion of the stock now available: Leather Trunks, Travelling and Courier Bags, Carpet and Water Proof Bags, Railway and Carriage Wrappers (Waterproof and otherwise), Witney Blankets, Morocco Skins, Patent Velvet Rugs, Patent enamelled iron Cooking and Washing Utensils, Japanned Cash and Deed Boxes, Toilet Combs, Brushes, &c.; Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes; Clothes, Horse, Carpet, Plate, Paint, &c., Brushes, Inkstands, Pens, Penholders, Lead and Slate everpointed Pencils, Portable Writing Cases, Letter-weighing Machines, Patent Keyless Padlocks, Adult and Young Gentlemen's Tool Chests, Meerschaum and Briarwood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Cheroot Cases, Pipe Stems, Cheroot-holders, Match and Fusee Boxes, Tobaccos, Riding and Driving Whips, Walking Sticks in great variety; Walking Stick Campstools, Single and Double Harness, Bridles and Girths, Electro-plated Ware, Gentlemen's Doe Skin Driving Gloves, Gentlemen's Braces, Portable Dressing Cases, Hand Mirrors of sizes, Corsets and Crinolines, Hair Nets (plain and fancy), Tortoiseshell Bracelets, Jet Chains; Guns, Rifles and Revolvers, from best London Makers, Powder and Shot, Flasks and Belts, Powder Cannisters, Powder Measures from 2½ to 5 drms, Patent Cartridge Fillers, Patent Rifle-shot and Game Markers, Patent Cap Holders, Dog Calls and Collars, Drinking Flasks with Cups, Hunting Knives; a first class Electro-plated Telescope in Mahogany case, complete, with Stand, &c. (very handsome) by Bland, London; a powerful Microscope in case complete with objects, Microscopic Portraits &c.; the Game of Croquet; Parlour Battledoor and Shuttlecock; a large assortment of Toys; Fancy and Carriage Clocks; a small collection of first Class English Gold and Silver Watches, highly recommended.

Out-Station orders promptly and carefully attended on receipt of remittance.

Bombay, 8th February 1866.

EX "MONMOUTHSHIRE," "A 5 ton STEAM TRAVELLING CRANE, by J. Taylor and Co., Liverpool.

Two (2) 3 ton Travelling Cranes by Cowans, Sheldon and Co, Carlisle; also Crab Winches, Chains, Blocks, and other Contractors' Plant.

Lately received—Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers, with all the latest improvements.

Daily expected, per "Norval," Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason and Co.

Suction Hose, Delivery Hose, &c.

A lot of very superior English Leather Belting, from 2 to 6 inches wide, daily expected.

Portland Cement.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.

Gas Chandeliers and Fittings.

Orders registered for galvanised corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, 30th January 1866.

NOTICES.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Naptha,
100,000	feet Lumber,

FOR SALE to arrive by BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

THURSDAY EVENING, 1st MARCH.

PROFESSOR VANEK AND COMPANY, Grand Wizard of the North, Artist to His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, has the honour to announce their fifth inimitable and wonderful

MAGICAL REPRESENTATION.

☞ In consequence of the disappointment of several Ladies and Gentlemen for want of room in the Theatre on last Thursday evening, and by particular request, the DECAPITATION scene will be repeated on THURSDAY EVENING, 1st MARCH.

CARDS OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (Family Tickets to admit three) ...	Rs.	15
Dress Circle (Single Tickets)	"	6
Dress Circle (for Children under 8 years)	"	3
Stalls	"	4
Gallery	"	3
Pit	"	2

Doors open at 8 o'clock, performance to commence at 8-45.

☞ Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co, and at the Theatre on the evening of the Performance.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The attention of the public is requested to the following RATE charged for the conveyance of SHEEP:—On and after THURSDAY the 1st March, Sheep will be carried and charged at the rate of annas 4 per hundred per mile.

J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 21st February 1866.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

બામબે પરેશ કમપની (લીમીટેડ).

बोमबे प्रेस कंपनी (लिमिटेड).

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 27, Meadow Street, on MONDAY the 5th proximo, at 3 P. M.

To expunge Clause 16 of the Articles of Association which states that: "Ten per cent. per annum of the net profits arising from the Presses shall be divided as a Bonus amongst Shareholders in proportion to the amount of business at the Presses they may have given or influenced within the period during which such profits shall have accrued."

To declare a Dividend for the period ending 31st January 1866.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd February 1866.

RACE HORSES, &c., the Property of the Templars:—*Knight Templar*, late *Smuggler*, thorough-bred Bay Australian Gelding, 7 years old, sound, winner of nineteen Races, since October 1864, at all weights and distances.

	st.	lbs.		miles		min.	sec.
Bangalore with	11	7	ran	1½	in	3	30
Hyderabad with	9	12	ran	1¼	in	2	51

Ascalon.—Br. Arab Horse, 9 years old. Won Trichinopoly Derby in a canter. Won Trichinopoly Winning Handicap

	st.	lbs.	mile		min.	sec.	
With	10	5	1¼	in	2	27	easy.

Won Madras Derby with 10 stone in a canter.

Valetta.—Thorough-bred Bay Australian Mare, 7 years old, sound, splendid jumper, Hack and Lady's Horse. Won Trichinopoly Garrison Stakes, ¾ mile by 20 lengths, in 1 min. 23 sec. with 11 st. 4 lbs., beating *Nusseeb* and *Albemarle.*

For price and all particulars, as to soundness, temper, &c. Apply to J. HUNTER BLAIR, Esq., Madras.

RECEIVED by last Overland Mail a selection of CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS of various flavours. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

Bombay, 20th December 1865.

NOTICE.—Parties indebted to the CAMBRIDGE HOTEL, up to the 31st December 1865 are requested to pay to the undersigned, at his Office, No 47, Borah Bazaar, Fort, the amount of their Debts in regard to the Hotel, by the end of the current month, failing which legal proceedings will be taken for the recovery of unpaid Claims.

EDULJEE HORMUSJEE CASSINATH,
Late Proprietor of the Cambridge Hotel.

Bombay, 15th February 1866.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The undersigned begs to intimate that Mr. A. DORABJEE PESTONJEE has been appointed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company their Agent at Poona Station for the Collection and Delivery of Goods; and he will on and after the 1st March next cart all Goods that may be required to be carted to or from the above Station, and the charges for the same within certain limits will be included in the rates for the carriage of the Goods—Vide Rate Lists exhibited at Stations.

E. W. KEILY, Jr.,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th February 1866.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SENATE of the University, and the GRADUATES thereof, have been invited to honour with their presence the ceremony of LAYING the chief CORNER-STONE of the COWASJEE JEHANGIER BUILDINGS for Elphinstone College on the 7th proximo at 5-30 P. M.; and have been requested to appear in their Academical Robes.

2. The head-dress for the European Fellows is a College Cap. Messrs. George Randall and Co., have received pattern Caps, and would prepare a certain number on receiving *immediate* instructions direct from the Fellows who may require them.

3. Some Gowns, both of Fellows and of Graduates, may be had on making a written application (with a prepayment of Rs. 70) to the University Registrar at the Town Hall. And any Fellow who has already contributed to the Robe Fund for a Gown and Scarf may purchase a Gown on payment of Rs. 55, and a Scarf on payment of Rupees 10; and if he has contributed only for a Scarf, he may purchase a Scarf for Rupees 10. And any Graduate who has already contributed to the Robe Fund may purchase a Gown on payment of Rs. 60.

4. Some Fellow's Scarfs may be had on making a written application (with a prepayment of Rs. 20) to the University Registrar at the Town Hall.

5. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are Graduates of other Universities, or are entitled to wear official* costume or uniform, may, and are requested to, appear in the Academic Dress of their own Universities or in such costume or uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's Scarf of the University of Bombay.

By order,
R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 26th Feb. 1866.

* Ex. Gr., Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers, &c.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Offices, 21, Rampart Row, on MONDAY the 12th proximo, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, which were duly passed at the Ordinary General Meeting on the 8th instant, viz:—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. That the following Gentlemen be appointed Liquidators, viz.:—
   Rowland Hamilton, Esq.
   F A. Spencer, Esq.
   Raggoonath Narrayen, Esq.
3. That the remuneration of the Liquidators be 2 per cent on the amount of the receipts, to be divided amongst them. JOHN C. TEASDALE,

Bombay, 26th February 1866. Offg. Manager.

NOTICE.—G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The Public are informed that, on and after the 1st March next, this Company's Telegraph Traffic will be ASSIMILATED with that of the Government, and the following will be the conditions and rates under which Messages for transmission will be accepted:—

Messages will be charged for by groups and half groups. One group will consist of 20 words, and a half group of any number under and not exceeding 10 words:—

Scale of charges for a group for 20 words:—

Not exceeding	100 miles...	Rs.	0	8	In addition to a Booking Fee of 8 as. on each Message;
"	200 "		1	0	
"	400 "		1	8	
"	800 "		2	0	
"	1,200 "		3	0	

and so on, adding one rupee for every 400 miles or fraction of 400 miles.

Peon hire and all after charges are abolished in lieu of the fixed booking fee of 8 annas, and the Company undertakes to deliver messages free of charge within a distance of 5 miles from any of its Telegraph Offices. Special arrangements must, however, be made by senders for the delivery of their messages for distances beyond 5 miles.

A Telegraph Office in connection with the Company's Telegraphic system is opened in the Company's Chief Offices, in the Fort, where messages can be received for transmission between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5. P. M.

The Public are also informed that this Company now possess increased means of communication, whereby a speedy dispatch of business can be effected, owing to their principal Stations being connected with direct lines which are worked with Morse Instruments.

No COMPLAINTS will be attended to, relating to errors in transmission, delays, or non-delivery without the production of a receipted bill from the forwarding station.

No REFUNDS will be made except a message is sent at the *repetition rate*, which is 50 per cent. in addition to the ordinary charge.

For further information apply to the undersigned at the Company's Offices, Villa Byculla.

JOHN BLACKWELL, Superintendent.

Telegraph Superintendent's Offices, 26th Feb. 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has THIS DAY established himself as a FREIGHT BROKER. Office, No. 7, Military Square. J. ATHEY.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership existing between DOSSABHOY SORABJEE and BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE had been DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the 7th February, and since then the said Dossabhoy Sorabjee is no longer a Partner in the firm of Dossabhoy and Byramjee and Company; and the said Byramjee Muncherjee is now the sole person responsible for all the debts due to the Company or by the Company, for which all person or persons should make known their Claim to the said Byramjee Muncherjee, the said Dossabhoy Sorabjee has nothing to do at all with the said firm.

DOSSABHOY SORABJEE.

Bombay, 14th February 1866.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S BAND will play in the Victoria Gardens every THURSDAY Evening until further notice.

Garden Rules.—No Carriages, or Horses, or Dogs are admitted into the Gardens, which are closed half an hour after sunset, or on Band nights half an hour after "God save the Queen" has been played. Carriages and Horses will be left opposite the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Annual Subscription to the Society, Rupees 30.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, Honorary Secretary.

Town Hall, 5th Dec. 1865.

N. B.—Seats are reserved especially for ladies on band nights.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—VICTORIA BUNDER.—This Company is prepared to LAND and WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. Produce or private effects being transmitted from the interior can be consigned by Railway, Steamer, or Coasting Craft direct to the Company's charge.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
20th January 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

For 3	months	....	8	per cent. per annum.
" 6	"	....	7	ditto.
" 12	"	....	7	ditto.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ½ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY
24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—FINAL NOTICE.—The undersigned being desirous of closing their business as early as possible after December next, hereby give notice that they will not undertake to continue the supply of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals after the expiry of the present year 1865.

This timely intimation is given to enable all parties now receiving Newspapers &c., from our house to make arrangements with some other firm for their supply during the ensuing year.

To those of our constituents who have paid us with regularity, we return our sincere thanks; we break our connection with them with regret, all who have up to this date ignored our claims on them, are again requested to pay up, from these we part without sorrow.

No new Subscribers for Papers &c., for the remainder of the present year will be received after this date.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1865.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon	Rs. 1-6	per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut	Rs. 1-8	ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

SYKES & Co.'s PORTRAIT ROOMS, Belasis Road, between the Byculla Club and Bombay Hotel. Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals of every description; Bohemian Glassware, a great variety; 5,000 Rolls of the best French and English Wall Papers with superb borders to match; choice Vegetable Seeds in boxes containing 38 different kinds, at Tamarind Lane.

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.

BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.

Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.

In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Office of Messrs. Remington & Co., Apollo Street, on the 15th of March 1866, at 3 P. M., precisely, for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Balance Sheet.
2. To appoint Directors in the room of the present ones, who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To fix the remuneration of the present, and to elect new Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd March to the 16th March, both days inclusive.

By order,
D. J. KENNELLY, Secretary.

NO MORE BAD BREAD OR PASTRY.

HARPER TWELVETREES' BAKING PASTRY POWDER never fails to make light and sweet bread, and very superior pastry, puddings, dumplings, biscuits, cakes, &c., always ready and sure to act; ready to bake as soon as mixed; and the most ignorant can hardly mistake in using it. Try a small canister Wholesale agent, Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay. Retail Agents wanted.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—UNDER LIQUIDATION.

धि प्रिन्स अफ वेल्स शिपिंग कंपनी (लिमिटेड)

ધી પરીનશ આફ વેલશ શીપીંગ કમપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND DISTRIBUTION of the assets of the above Company, at the rate of Rupees 170 per share, will be paid to the Shareholders, on and after TUESDAY, the 6th March, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M, at the Office of the undersigned, No. 4, Church Street.

Shareholders are requested to produce certificates of shares standing in their own names, at the time of receiving payment.

By order,
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Liquidators.

Bombay, 23rd February 1866.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).

બામબે બાનડેડ વેરઆહાઉશ કમપની (લીમીટેડ).

बाम्बे बाँडेड वेरहाउस कपनी (लीमीटड).

EIGHTH INSTALMENT OF Rs. 200 PER SHARE.

NOTICE.—The Shareholders of the above Company, are hereby requested to pay at the Office of the Company, 27, Meadow Street, the EIGHTH INSTALMENT of Rs. 200 (making Rs. 1,800 paid up) on or before THURSDAY, the 15th March 1866.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th February 1866.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS, Veterinary Forge, Livery, and Commission Stables, Baboola Tank Road.

Horses purchased and sold, and a Commission of 17 Rupees charged to the purchaser and seller.

Certificates as to soundness or otherwise	Rs...	5	0	0
Shoeing, Fitz Wagram's principle ...	...	2	8	0
Ditto Ordinary ditto ...	...	2	0	0
Removing Shoes	...	1	8	0
Preventing Cutting	...	2	8	0

Up Country Commissions carefully and punctually attended to. C. STEPHENS & SONS.

Bombay, 3rd November 1865.

THE EAST INDIA LAND, CREDIT, AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000 in 20,000 SHARES OF £50 EACH.

PAID UP CAPITAL £200,000.

Invested in Land Mortgage Securities in India upwards of 17 Lacs of Rupees.

HEAD OFFICE, 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London.

The Company issue Debenture Bonds under their seal at Bombay for such sums and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon, which are secured by all the Property of the Company, including the Land Mortgage Securities, as above, and of the uncalled Capital amounting to the sum of £800,000 and receive deposits for fixed periods at the following rates:—

For 3 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
" 6 months at 9 per cent. per annum.
" 12 months at 9 per cent. per annum.

And grant Loans upon the security of House and Landed Property and other approved Securities.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

GEORGE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

જારજ ધી થરડ જુટ આનડ વુલ ઈશપીનીગ અને વીવીંગ કમપની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the 20th instant, interest will be charged at the rate of 18 Per Cent. per Annum, on all calls on shares of the above Company, remaining unpaid on above date.

By order of the Directors,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

EQUITY SIDE. LATE SUPREME COURT FILE.

Jamsetjee Framjee Mistree, Hormusjee Sorabjee, executors of Jewanbai, deceased, Eduljee Muncherjee Dessoy, Dhunjeebhoy Furdoonjee and Ruttonbai, widow, and Merwanjee Dadabhoy, Administratrix and Administrators of Dadabhoy Cowasjee, deceased. } Complainants.

versus.

Framjee Sorabjee Ghandee ....Defendant.

Pursuant to decretal order made in this cause, dated the 18th day of February 1865, the following Property will be SOLD in one lot by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY the 7th day of March 1866, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esq., Master in Equity, at his office, in the Court House:—

All the estate and interest of Jamsetjee Framjee Mistree, Hormusjee Sorabjee, Eduljee Muncherjee Dessoy, Dhunjeebhoy Furdoonjee, Ruttonbai, Merwanjee Dadabhoy and Framjee Sorabjee, in all that piece or parcel of Land or Government Ground, together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, consisting of two Compartments, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Golla Lane, or commonly called Golwan Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Bombay under No. 492, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 8, and containing by admeasurement 126 and 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less; and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the heirs of Jewbai, widow of Mudsoodeen Camut, deceased, on or towards the west by the Golla Lane or commonly called Golwan Lane, on or towards the north by the property of Wookunda Doongarsey, and on or towards the south by the property of Pallonjee Pestonjee Mistree.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made at the office of the Master in Equity, and at the office of Messrs. C. E. and F. Stanger Leathes, Solicitors for the said Complainants, 4, Meadow Street, Bombay.—Dated this Eighth day of February 1866.

CHARLES E. FOX, Master in Equity.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of Dr. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price net Cash—Rs. 8.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

24th February 1866.

WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wearing and beating the clothes to shreds on flat stones use Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder in washing. The expedition, ease, and economy are truly surprising! Scarcely any rubbing and beating is required, and a little child may use it. Wholesale Agent: Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay.—RETAIL AGENTS WANTED.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.—The Original CHLORODYNE, invented by Richard Freeman, Pharmaceutist, is allowed to be one of the greatest discoveries of the present century, and is largely employed by the most eminent Medical Men, in hospital and private practice, in all parts of the globe, and is justly considered to be a remedy of intrinsic value and of varied adaptability, possessing most valuable properties and producing curative effects quite unequalled in the whole *materia medica.*

It rapidly relieves pain, from whatever cause, will be found to allay the irritation of fever, to soothe the system under exhausting diseases, and to give sleep without producing any one of the unpleasant feelings so commonly arising from the use of opiates.

In CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, and DYSENTERY, its effects are most signal; conclusive evidence of the value of it, in these affections, is afforded by the following:—from

The Right Honourable Earl Russell, who graciously transmitted to the Inventor of Chlorodyne, Mr. R. Freeman, and to the Royal College of Physicians of London, the following:—

Extract of a Despatch from Acting-Consul Webb, dated Manilla, Sept. 17th, 1864:—

"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives."

Numerous Testimonials from the most eminent Members of the Medical Profession, enclosed with each Bottle; also full and explicit Directions for Use. Manufactured by the Inventor, RICHARD FREEMAN, 70, Kennington Park Road, London, S., Sold in Bottles, ½ oz., 1s. 1½d.; and 1½ oz., 2s. 9d. each, by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—Beware of Spurious and Deceptive Imitations. The genuine has engraved on the Government Stamp, outside each bottle, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE." Be not persuaded to buy any Substitute.

To be obtained in Bombay of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.; and Kurrachee, Mooltan, &c., Messrs. BUDGETT & Co.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY. FOR 1866.

Price—Rs. 1-8 Annas.

IT is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants, and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

BOMBAY has sent us three small Directories from the Presses of the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette* and *Bombay Daily Post*, abridgments of its larger works in the same line. They are all most creditably compiled and printed. The *Bombay Gazette Press* has, however, it seems to us, produced the most useful work of the three.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Jan. 1.

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the abridged edition of the Directory issued from the *Bombay Gazette Office*; and can cordially recommend it to public support.—*Madras Athenæum*, Dec. 27.

WE are indebted to the *Bombay Gazette Press* for a copy of the *Bombay Calendar and Directory* 1866, Abridged Edition, which is exceedingly well got up—*Oudh Gazette*, Dec. 27.

WE are indebted to the publishers of the *Bombay Gazette* for a copy of their abridged edition of "The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866." It presents a very neat appearance, and its contents seem to have been compiled with every degree of care and for the purpose of facilitating reference. The price is one rupee eight annas.—*Sindian*, Jan. 3.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the abridged Edition of "The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is got up with great neatness, and the contents appear to comprise all the information which people with limited time at command would wish to possess.—*Neilgherry Excelsior*, Dec. 28.

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866, which is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has just reached us, and contains the usual Calendars, Reference Tables, Post Office Rates and Regulations, and a most comprehensive Directory of the Residents in Bombay and its neighbourhood as well as of those in the Mofussil. It is a most useful book and is very neatly and creditably got up.—*Mofussilite*, Dec. 29.

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Gazette* Calendar and Directory for the year 1866. It is very neatly got up, and contains much valuable information of every kind, and it is a most useful book for the commercial community, as well as that for the Military and Civil Services, and on reference, every requisite information can be obtained. The price of this Directory is *one rupee and eight annas.*—*Poona Observer*, Dec. 21.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory" for 1866. This is an abridged edition of the Almanack, and has been published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. It is handsomely bound in fancy covers, and in addition to the usual matter proper to a calendar, contains an interesting and concise account of Christian and Native festivals, fasts, and observances. It is offered to the public at the very low price of 1 rupee 8 annas, and better "value" for the money it would, we think, be impossible to obtain.—*Central India Times*, Jan. 27.

OUR best thanks are due to the Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* for copies of their abridged editions of the Calendar and Directory for 1866. As usual their typography and general "get up" reflect credit on the presses from which they are issued, while they contain much useful information intended for the general public. We perceive that the list of inhabitants has been divided, the Mofussil and Bombay residents being given separately, thus making it more easy for reference and future corrections. These lists are far more accurate than those for the past year.—*Our Paper*, Jan. 1.

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1866.—This useful and elegant publication reached us on Wednesday, and we are glad to perceive that age only increases its excellence. It is as full of information as an egg is full of meat. The price, we are sure, will scarcely cover the expenses of printing and paper. The contents are varied, interesting and valuable. Great care has been taken in compiling the work, and we can only congratulate the Manager of the *Gazette* Press on the success he has achieved. We wish him a merry Christmas, a happy new year, and a long succession of Calendars, with lots of subscribers, who always send the coin when they send for the copy. In this way a feeling of mutuality is engendered, which preserves friendship and survives when fairer fabrics fade.—*Deccan Herald*, Dec. 22.

N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage, Gazette Press, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Wednesday Afternoon.

Nothing doing. Market flat.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight...	2s. 1 9/16d. to 2s. 1½d.
Do. Credits... ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1 13/16d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	100
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	98
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	99
China	60 Do. do. ...	213

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	5,000 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	125 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do..	200 premium.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	....	Frere Land Co. ..	725 per share.
110,00	2,000	900	....	House and Land Investment Co. ..	300 per share
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	1,300 per share.
......	2,400	1,400	25 p s	Port Canning... ..	275 pm.
......	10,000	6,000	....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	2,400 per share.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—February 28.

Goldsmid, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from Teheran.

Smith, Major R. M., Royal Engineers, on duty, from Teheran.

Jenkins, Captain C., Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Lahore.

Roberts, Captain C. P., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

Davison, Major, Chief Inspector of Musketry, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Urmston, Captain H. B., Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Kurrachee.

Mayne, Captain A. G., 1st Light Cavalry, on furlough, from England.

Lyons, Captain G. M., 21st Regiment N. I., to rejoin, from Malligaum.

Roome, Major, 2nd Grenadier N. I., on medical certificate, from Surat.

Holberton, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Eckford, Captain 23rd Foot, on duty, from England.

Wynter, Ensign 33rd Foot, on duty, from England.

Tobben, Lieutenant, 17th Regiment N. I., on leave, from England.

Colledge, Lieutenant, Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—February 28.

Beale, Major H. Y., 18th Regiment N I., on medical certificate, to England.

Walshe, Surgeon Major H. C., Royal Horse Artillery, to rejoin, to Kirkee.

Price, Lieutenant Colonel G., to join, to Jeypore.

Knight, Captain, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.

Davis, Captain, 29th Regiment N. I., to join, to Kurrachee.

Holberton, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

Barton, Veterinary Surgeon C., Royal Horse Artillery, on sick leave, to England.

Jenkins, Captain C., Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.

Lodwick, Lieutenant Colonel W., 12th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, to England.

Willoughby, Lieutenant J., 3rd Light Cavalry, to Poona.

Wardrop, Captain, Brigade Major, on medical certificate, to England.

MILITARY PAY OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

Bombay, 27th February 1866.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for February 1866, will be issued to the Troops, &c., on the undermentioned days from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m. (except on Saturdays, and on the 10th and 20th, when payments will be closed at 1 p. m., and no monies will be received after that hour), and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment:—

The Military Paymaster has received instructions from the Finance Department to enforce strictly the orders laid down in this notice with respect to abstracts being sent in for examination on certain dates by Departments and Regiments, and to payments being made on the days herein named:—

On Monday and Tuesday, the 5th and 6th, General and Garrison Staff.

On Wednesday, the 7th, Officers on leave and on duty at the Presidency.

On Thursday, the 8th, No. 2 Battery 21st Brigade Royal Artillery.

On Saturday, the 10th, H. M.'s 4th Regiment N. I.

On Tuesday, the 13th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I.

On Thursday, the 15th, H. M.'s 4th King's Own Royal Regiment.

On Friday, the 16th, the Gun Carriage Department.

On Saturday, the 17th, Colaba Sanitarium.

On Wednesday, the 21st, Ordnance Department.

On Thursday, the 22nd, Byculla School.

On Friday, the 23rd, Roman Catholic Orphanage.

No abstracts or bills will be paid that are not according to the new printed forms, copies of, and instructions regarding which, can be obtained by personal application at the Military Pay Office.

No monies will be received or payments made after 3 p.m. on any day, nor can any cash transactions take place on the last working day of the month, when the cash balance has to be paid into the General Treasury.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
28	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Lovett	Veraval, Feb. 24.
	H. M.'s Goolenar (s)	———	Bassein, Feb. 26.
	Bates Family	Hogg	Liverpool, Nov. 7.
	Comorin (s)	Taunton	Kurrachee, Feb. 25.
	Oorun (s)	Plotts	Goa, Feb. 26.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
28	Inconstant	Benson	Liverpool.
	St. Bernard	Burdilot	Bordeaux.
	Karanjah (s)	Crocker	Goa.
	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee.
	Arab	Nacoda	Tuticorin.
	Margaret Crawford (s)	Tate	Goa.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

S. S. *General Havelock*, for Malabar Coast.

S. S *Mahvaj*, for Gulf of Cutch.

Ship *Mary Stenhouse*, for Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S. S. *Northam*, Dundas, bound to Aden and Suez.

Ship *Queen of the East*, E. A. Aukers, bound to Liverpool.

Ship *Cowasjee Jehangeer*, J. B. Knight, bound to Liverpool.

Ship *Caroline Coventry*, T. Jones, bound to Kurrachee.

Ship *Maid of Orleans*, J. Linskell, bound to Kurrachee.

Brig *Mysore*, Nacoda, bound to Malabar Coast.

S. S. *Emeu*, Methven, bound to China.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

	For London.	
1040	Beaumaris Castle, Gardiner—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 17)
519	Dunelm, Roberts—C. N. Cama & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 9)
639	Hollinside, Bains—The Captain.	(c. l. Feb 22)
890	Lepanto, Walker—Stoehr, Prieger & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 24)
	For Liverpool.	
312	Alfred, Norris—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	(c. l. Feb. 10)
943	Ann Millicent, Nash—Edward Bates & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 26)
1419	Astronomer, Thomas—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1209	Alsager, Peterson—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 20)
936	Bella Maria, Irvine—The Captain.	(c. l. Feb. 7)
1229	British Peer, Garrett—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 8)
1332	Bulwark, Kelly—W. Nicol & Co.	
1160	Caribou, Kerr—Finlay, Scott & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 1)
1598	Clasmerdon, Gibson—Lyon Brothers & Co.	(c. l. Feb 17)
1258	Cowasjee Jehangeer, Knight.—R. Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 31)
1648	Dalkeith, Joste—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 10)
1452	East, Callander—C. N. Cama.	(c. l. Feb. 15)
1115	Eastern Belle, Hutchinson—Framjee Sands & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 20)
319	Eclipse, Agren—C. F. Cama & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 14)
1615	Ellen Bates, Logan—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 30)
1643	Ellen Steuart, Lyons—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Feb 14)
1179	Evelyn, Boag—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 20)
1327	Flying Foam, Mesnard—John Clover & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 24)
1393	Flying Venus, Litten—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 5)
1156	Frenchman, Galloway—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 6)
1165	Gatineau, Cummings—R. Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 8)
1297	George A. Holt, Johnson—The Captain.	(c. l. Dec. 21)
1459	Haddington, Browne—P. & O. Co.	
1339	Hyderabad, Harley—Shepherd & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 12)
1196	Inconstant, Jackson—Roper, Price & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 9)
1145	James Seddon, Luckes—J. Clover & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 2)
856	J. G. Richardson, Kendall—N. Sorabjee.	(c. l. Jan 26)
1650	John Steuart, Laing—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Feb 3)
1127	John Bunyan, Stitch—Lyon Brothers & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 9)
1138	Lady Frere—R. J. Jeejeebhoy & Co.	(c. l. Dec 11)
243	Mary Stenhouse, Woodmass—Edward Bates & Co.	
1057	Mahableshwar, Homersham—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1311	Monmouthshire, Irvine—Roper, Price & Co.	
1272	Mirela, White—John Clover & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 15)
798	Mogul, Hinson—Stoehr, Prieger & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 19)
1191	Monica, Hunter—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 23)
1376	Northern Empire, Irvine—B. & A. Hormusjee.	(c. l. Dec. 30)
956	Peter Joynson, Watson—Ritchie, Stuart & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 13)
981	Princess Somawutty, Parker—Sir C. Forbes.	(c. l. Jan. 20)
1272	Protector, Townsend—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co	(c. l. Jan. 6)
1105	Proteus, Murphy—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 31)
1257	Queen of the Deep, F de la Parrelle—J. Clover & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 1)
1349	Queen of the East, Auckers—Lyon Brothers & Co.	(c. l. Dec 19)
1367	Queen of the Seas, Peters—Rennie Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 1)
1239	Richard Ryland, Wilson—J. Clover & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 16)
1425	Robert Seddon, Pennington—J. Clover & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 15)
1131	Romania, Cruickshank—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 1)
1298	Sir John Mandeville, Grey—R. Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 11)
533	South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 11)
1762	Thalatta, Gardiner—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 23)
474	Thetis, Prids—Peel Cassels & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 15)
980	William Ritson, Brough—John Tanner & Co.	
	For Havre.	
779	City of Tanjore, Miller—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 17)
393	Fernandes, Chaigneau—The Captain.	(c. l. Feb. 6)
895	Matilda Atheling, Power—Ewart Latham & Co.	
678	Norval, Taylor—W. Nicol & Co.	(c l. Feb 24)
	For New York.	
666	Premabhoy Hemabhoy, Williams—S Hobart & Co.	(c. l Jan. 16)
	For Judda and Hudooda.	
448	Waverly, Nacoda—Meer Sassoon Mosses.	(c. l. Jan. 7)
	For Hongkong.	
970	Indore (s), Gain—B. F. Cama.	(c. l. Feb. 21)
	For China.	
907	Emeu (s), Methven—P. & O. Co.	
	For Boston.	
657	Elinore, Bowden—The Captain.	(c. l. Feb. 12)
	For Malabar Coast.	
155	Arab, Nacoda—Bapoo Nana.	(c. l. Feb. 12)
	For Kurrachee.	
888	Caroline Coventry, Jones—Forbes & Co.	
	General Outram (s), Hewitt—B. C. & B. S. N. Co.	
870	Khrishna, Platz—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.	
896	Maid of Orleans, Linskill—The Captain.	
	For Calcutta.	
828	Futtay Shaw Allum, Graut—Hajee J. Mohmed	(c. l. Feb. 12)
810	Punjaub (s), Day—B. I. S. N. Co.	(c. l. Feb. 21)
556	St. Bernard, Hartnell—Rustomjee Eduljee.	(c. l. Feb. 26)
	For Akyab.	
785	Ermine, Devereux—Robinson & Co.	
	For Madras.	
682	Excelsior, Barton—The Captain.	
	Not Fixed.	
504	Atiet Rahamon, Nacoda.	
1434	Baronet's Family, Richmond—Pestonjee Jehangeer.	
694	Beatrice, Thomas—The Captain.	
704	Bird of Paradise, McCollum—Framjee Sands & Co.	
559	Bombay Castle (s)—B. F. Cama.	
1401	Bombay, Miller—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
1241	Cimber, Bruhn—The Captain—(coal hulk).	
480	Edith, Macbeth—J. W. Wright & Co.	
987	Edward P. Bouverie, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.	
267	Esperance, Nicolas—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.	
632	Faize Allum, Stafford—Candass Marondass.	
	H. C Kidston—(coal hulk).	
	Herefordshire, Walker—(coal hulk).	
313	Hyderabad, Nacoda—Merza Mohmed Sallay.	
1094	Indomitable, Carrew—B H. Cama.	
120	Jorawar, (water-lighter) Coviller—W. Nicol & Co.	
966	Krishna (s), Morrison—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
1015	May Queen, Pennie—Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.	
	Marie et Louise, London.	
	Maha Lukshmi, Corney.	
800	Prince of Wales, Winckler—Pursotum Heerachund.	
1336	Retriever, Bentson—W. Nicol & Co.	
1165	Sam Mendell, Murdock.	
1185	Sm Allum Clark—Fazel Mahomed Essa & Co.	
785	Scoresby, Hackland—Byramjee Pestonjee.	
971	Sir Hugh Rose, Thompson—Hajee M. Sidick.	
1400	Tynemouth (s), Forster—D. Sasson & Co.	
600	United Service (s), Brown—B. F. Cama.	
	Vickery, Nacoda.	
782	William Stevenson, Rodeon—The Owner.	
849	William Wilson, Welburn—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL, Dentist, begs to intimate that he will be in ATTENDANCE as usual during the HOOLEE HOLIDAYS.
4, Hornby Row, Fort.

TO LET, from 1st January 1866, extensive OFFICES, at present occupied by the General Financial Corporation (Limited). For Terms, &c., apply at the Office of the Company, No. 8, Bell Lane.
Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. G. L. F. CONNELL, General Contractor and Supplier, has removed from the APOLLO RECLAMATION WORKS, to No. 1, ARMENIAN LANE, where all future Communications should be addressed.

NOTICE.—CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the Bombay Auxiliary will be held in the large Hall of the Robert Money Institution on THURSDAY the 8th of March at 8 o'clock p. m. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese will preside.
T. K. WEATHERHEAD, S. C. L., Secretary.

E. I. PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED—NOTICE is hereby given, that the HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Offices of the Company, 27, Meadow Street, on WEDNESDAY the 7th March, at 3 o'clock. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th Feb. 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared to undertake the discharge of whole shipments, or the clearance of such portions of Cargoes as may not be removed by Consignees, holding the same at the risk of the concerned for freight or landing charges.
The Company have available a powerful Tug Steamer for towing Ships in and out of Dock and at moderate rates; also Steam Yachts, which can be chartered for excursion parties when not otherwise required.
For particulars apply to the undersigned.
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Offices, Graham's Buildings.

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NAMES OF COLOURS.
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Purple. Crimson. Mauve. Blue.
Green. Canary. Orange. Yellow.
Phosphine. Scarlet. Red. Ultramarine.
Brown. Black. Regina. Soluble Blue.
The majority of our Dyes are entirely *soluble* in boiling water, and will dye without the addition of other ingredients.
The above may be procured through any London Merchant, or of the Proprietors,
DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19a, Coleman Street, London.
N. B.—Be sure and write for JUDSON'S Dyes.

NOTICE is hereby given, that NARAYEN BHAWOO CHUWAN has agreed to mortgage unto WASSOODEW BALLAJEE the undermentioned landed Property, situated in Bombay, outside the Fort, viz.:—all that piece or parcel of land of which Shaik Ebrahim Saheb is the Fazandar, with a messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Kolbhat Waddy, near Kalbadavi Road, outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement eighty-six square yards and five-ninths of a square yard, assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. 17; and bounded on the east by the public passage of the said Kholbat Waddy Lane, on the west by the house of Jannoo Bhiccajee Ghurut, on the north by the house of Crustna Gunoojee, and on the south by a public passage. Any person or persons having any claim by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise to the said premises are requested to make the same known to us at our Office in Apollo Street, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the mortgage will be completed, and any person or persons having such claim will be deemed to have waived the same.
KELLY, HORE and MANISTY,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.
Bombay, 26th February 1866.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The departure of the Mail Steamer to Suez having been postponed, the Overland Mails will be closed TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 2nd inst. at 6 o'clock a. m., and the After-Packet at 7 o'clock a. m.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Emeu*, will be closed TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st instant at 6 o'clock p.m. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 a. m. to-morrow.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity only.

CALENDAR——March 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Thursday	..1st	4h. 43m.	p.m.
Last Quarter, Friday	..9th	8h 44m.	p.m.
New Moon, Saturday	..17th	2h. 28m.	a.m.
First Quarter, Friday	..23rd	5h. 53m.	p.m.
Full Moon, Saturday	..31st	9h. 22m.	a.m.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thurs.	1	St. David's. Full Moon at 4-43 p.m. [4- 7 p m.	6 21	6 4	11 4	11 19	27th Feb. 1866. Time 8h. 59m. 6s. 7.
Fri.	2	Venus passes 16' N. of Mer.	6 20	6 5	11 37	11 54	
Sat.	3	Venus in greatest Hel Lat S. at 10-17 a. m.	6 19	6 5	—	0 11	
Sun.	4	3rd Sunday in Lent.	6 19	6 5	0 26	0 42	
Mon.	5	Day breaks at 5-41 a.m.	6 18	6 6	0 59	1 15	
Tues.	6	Moon passes 5° N Sat. 6-10.	6 17	6 6	1 30	1 46	
Wed.	7	Twilight ends at 6-43 p.m.	6 16	6 6	2 6	2 25	

NOW READY,
No. V. OF
"PUNCH IN INDIA,"
List of Wood Engravings.
CARTOON.—Dr. H—wl—t's Battle of the Pyramids.
HALF PAGE.—Master and Pupil: or, Who Gains by it?
QUARTER PAGE.—The Hon'ble A—ley E—d—n and the *Bombay Saturday Review* of the 3rd instant.
HALF PAGE.—Military Series, No. IV.: or, the Doctor and the Orderly.
INITIAL LETTERS.—B. O. H. I. S. D. T. &c., &c.
SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.
All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...Rs.	23	4	per Annum (in advance).
" "	2	8	per Month.
Town Edition.. "	20	0	per Annum (in advance).
" "	2	0	per Month.

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Five lines and under	Rs.	4	0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each	"	0	6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	Feb. 20	Kurrachee	Feb. 24
Agra	Feb. 22	Lahore	Feb. 21
Allahabad	Feb. 23	London	Feb. 3
Australia	Dec. 26	Mauritius	Feb. 7
Alexandria	Feb. 11	Madras	Feb. 23
Bangalore	Feb. 24	Malta	Feb. 8
Calcutta	Feb. 22	Meerut	Feb. 23
Cape	Jan. 18	Ootacamund	Feb. 22
Ceylon	Feb. 17	Oudh	Feb. 21
Cochin	Feb 17	Penang	Feb. 10
Delhi	Feb. 22	Punjaub	Feb. 21
France	Feb. 4	Suez	Feb. 13
Hongkong	Feb. 1	Singapore	Feb. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1866.

It is some years now since we were all amused by Mr. John Leech's clever illustrations in *Punch* of what he was pleased to call "Servantgalism." Here, however, as in other cases, what was sport to one party was death to another, and the evil complained of was a real and pressing one. To those at home who required the assistance of servants, an increasing difficulty in obtaining good ones necessarily occasioned serious inconvenience; and there is no doubt from the tenor of every fresh representation of social life in England that the changes indicated by it have gone on with undiminished rapidity ever since that time, and are now accomplishing what must be called a revolution in the relations of society at home—an approach in this respect to something closely resembling American republicanism. Changes of this sort are perhaps most keenly felt by those who are continually exposed to the effects of their gradual operation day by day; but they are often most striking and conspicuous to those who have been for some years absent from their native country, and on returning are met all at once by the completed results of what has been long in progress. The difficulty of finding domestic servants in England, and the high rate of pay which they demand and can obtain from those who wish to employ them, is now at any rate a topic of common remark and suggests many reflections.

Among the minor causes of the phenomenon may be classed beyond a doubt extension of education, which places the employed more nearly on an intellectual level with the employer than was formerly the case; and, secondly, the facility of emigration to America and the Colonies, which has really and sensibly raised the position of the working classes in England, and given them a standing-point on which to maintain a higher degree of independence than would otherwise have been possible. But, above all, the immediate and principal cause of the pressure on the market for this species of labour is the change in the value of money, which is scarcely less marked in England than it has been in the west of India, though rather less rapid. For instance, twenty years ago it was estimated that a female domestic servant in a well-ordered establishment in the country, where something over £1,000 a year was expended, could be maintained for £20 a year, while her wages would be £10 more, making in all £30 per annum for each servant kept. All these figures would have to be doubled now; or if not quite doubled in entirely country places, at any rate quite so in the widely extended suburban districts within twenty miles of the metropolis, where so many of the middle class of society are compelled by exigencies of business to reside. The rise in prices is, of course, not confined to wages of servants, but extends equally to all other expenses, so that house-rent, furniture, clothes, and food are all very much dearer than formerly, and the real value of an income expressed in money diminished in proportion. The cause of the rise in prices in England is a question which may be left for political economists to discuss among themselves, and among other probable suggestions it is not unlikely that it may in part at least be owing to the large discoveries of gold which have been made of late years, and which have brought about on a smaller scale something of the effects which might be expected to follow the discovery of the philosopher's stone. It is a fact of daily experience that the value of the circulating medium has enormously diminished of late years, and so steadily as to hold out no reasonable prospect of a return to old prices. Indeed, the same gradual change has been in operation in Europe for some centuries, and has probably not yet reached its climax. However this may be, an income of £600 a year in England at the present time will not go much further than an income of £300 a year would twenty years ago. There is not much difference in the social status which these two amounts severally represent, but there is very considerable difference in the amount of creature comforts which they respectively enable their possessors to obtain; and of course, in proportion as we descend below this standard of income, the divergence in both particulars becomes more marked. Meanwhile wages of labour, as they always do, follow the real, not the nominal value of money; and a female cook, for instance, if possessed of even the very moderate skill which the culinary art, as practised in the British islands, ordinarily requires, cannot be got for less than twenty pounds a year, in addition to about twice that amount to be expended in providing her with board and lodging. A corresponding scale of remuneration is demanded by all other domestic servants, and the practical result is prettly nearly this—that people who formerly kept three servants can now with great difficulty contrive to provide for two, and people who used to keep two have now to do the work of one of them themselves, or leave it undone.

We are far from maintaining for a moment that this is on the whole a state of things to be lamented. Taking a broad view of the question, it is evident that a high rate of wages of labour indicates a high degree of prosperity in the country, and a great advance both in the national wealth and in the condition of that most numerous part of the population—the working class, whose welfare is the index of that of the nation as a whole, and whose wages is the unit on which to calculate the real value of money. The condition of England is certainly improved in proportion as the labourers grow rich; and what we are now urging is simply the circumstance that a change in the relative position of this class of people, compared with the rank immediately above them in the social scale, constitutes a considerable change in the aspect of society itself. The practical result of this change will be that, the educated classes will have to do with their own hands many things which they have hitherto got done for them by servants; and also that they will be enabled or compelled by the advance of the education of the working classes to treat the servants whom they do employ much more nearly on an equality, and more decidedly as members of their own families, than has ever before been customary or practicable. That people of average means should learn to make their own hands useful for their own convenience, is not in our opinion a thing to be much distressed at; we cannot see that a young lady is any the worse for knowing how to prepare a dinner, or a young gentleman because he can groom his own horse; indeed so far rather the other way, both these being in themselves desirable acquisitions, and things decidedly worth knowing. They will serve for some employment for people who have no marked taste for literature: a taste which is not, as is sometimes supposed, a necessary result of education, but a natural gift depending on the mental constitution, and which only a very small proportion of people possesses.

DETENTION OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

In consequence of the Calcutta and North-Western Provinces Overland despatches not being expected to reach Bombay by this morning's train, Government have directed the Admiralty Agent to defer the departure of the out-going mail steamer till to-morrow (Friday) morning.

In accordance with the above intimation the mails will be closed at 6 a.m. to-morrow, and the after-packet at 7 o'clock.

The *Friend of India*:—Mr. Massey is likely to make his financial statement a month hence, on 23rd March, but there is no probability that the other members of Government will leave Calcutta till the second week of April. Though opium alone will yield a million sterling above the estimate there is likely to be a deficit, which will probably be met by asking the local Governments to raise the amount, on the plan originally proposed by Mr. Laing and now partially carried out by the municipalities which pay for their police. A financial despatch from Sir Charles Wood, and his subsequent resignation, have settled the question that there shall be no new taxation of an imperial kind in the coming year. We should not be surprised to see a small Indian loan for works of irrigation, but no loan will be raised in England. In these circumstances Mr. Massey is perhaps wise in avoiding a sensational Budget and postponing the great problem of the taxation of the rich traders for another year. But it is neither just nor expedient that so many of our official establishments, especially in Bombay, should continue to be starved.

The *Spectator*:—The glory of the *Pall Mall Gazette* "Casual" is dazzling the eyes of inferior beings. Mr. David Greenhall, harness, or as he prefers to say, "army accoutrement" maker, of 45, Rupert Street, applied for and obtained relief at the St. James's Workhouse on Thursday night. The man, however, had not had the courage to "cut himself off from his base," that is, to leave all money behind him, and besides this, he failed, but with less judicious hypocrisy than our *Pall Mall* friend, at the bread and gruel. He made the effort nobly, "ate some of the bread" and "tasted" the gruel, but, unpauper-like, broke down at the skilley, brought out his card, and asked to be allowed to go, as it was only a drunken folly. He was then searched, and 6s. 8½d. found on his person, given in charge to the police, and brought up yesterday before Mr. Knox. That gentleman, who evidently felt that the eyes of Pall Mall were upon him, —nay, that he was passing sentence by proxy not only on that very Calm Intelligence who fetched away his casual in a brougham, but perhaps even on a peer—for Lord Milton and many other distinguished personages have been mysteriously pointed at as "the illustrious stranger" of the Lambeth pump-shed,—was very great, and even austere. "I consider it a serious offence, that persons of decent position should go to a workhouse and make a mockery of applying for relief, thus setting a bad example [and rubbing all the pleasant gilding off the humane institutions of our great and happy country—Mr. Knox forgot that]. Do you know that you are liable to be sent to prison for a month with hard labour?" There is a pleasant sword hanging over the head of Lord Milton, or the still more illustrious personage who has so successfully hitherto maintained his *incognito*. What would the *Pall Mall Gazette* do for a man who had incurred "a month's imprisonment with hard labour" in its service? Would he have an indignant leader devoted to him at least three times a week during his sentence, and free quarters in Pall Mall ever after? We fear we shall never know, for Mr. Knox dismissed the producer of "army accoutrements" with a severe moral shake intended for his more glorious original;—and, after that, we suppose the great Unknown himself could scarcely be more hardly treated.

LATEST NEWS.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 28th February.

Govt. Securities. { Five and a half, 8¾ premium. Fives, 3¾ premium. Fours, 12 discount.

Document Bills, 2s. 1⅝d.

Interest on loans 10 per cent. Money Market easy.

40 inch Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Rs. 7-14.

No. 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 6-2.

MADRAS, 27th Feb.

Mail steamer *Simla* sailed for Galle.

MADRAS, 28th Feb.

Steamer *India* sailed for Calcutta via Northern Ports.

KURRACHEE, 28th Feb.

Steamer *Martaban* left for Bombay.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 3rd February.

Parliament has met though it is not yet properly "constituted"—a ceremony which is reserved for Tuesday next, after the swearing in of the members. Nor has anything leaked out as to the hiatus still visible in the ministerial ranks,—the Vice-Presidentship of the Board of Trade, vacant by the promotion of Mr. Goschen to the Duchy of Lancaster and the Cabinet. Indeed, all sorts of rumours as to other important functionaries are afloat,—that Sir George Grey is sick of public life, and will retire as soon as he can; that Sir Charles Wood, though he is equal to attending Cabinets, is not equal to reading the papers and writing the minutes which his Indian Secretariat requires; that Mr. Layard is so enraged by the promotion of Mr. Goschen over his head that he wishes to retire from the ministry and shut himself up in the British Museum, not as a specimen of an extinct species, but as a director, I suppose, of the Nineveh bull department. All these rumours, except the last, are merely the kind of thing quite certain to be *said*, whether true or not; but there is no doubt that Mr. Layard is really outraged in his heart. He was never the kind of man to rise in a ministry; he has no dignity, and no temper, and no wisdom—three most necessary ingredients in the success of a man with no wealth and no rank. Yet he has, of course, very great acquirements. Such a knowledge of languages as his, is certainly not elsewhere to be found in Parliament, and his familiarity with Eastern life, with all the intrigues of the Persian Court and the Ottoman Palace, and so forth, was really of enormous use to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe when Mr. Layard was attached to the Embassy at Constantinople, and has been of not a little use to the Foreign Office since he became Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. I believe Mr. Layard spent eight years of his life in Persia, and that very few people know anything about that portion of it. It is said there was a chance at one time, when a rebellion broke out in Persia, that, if it had succeeded, Mr. Layard might have been the power behind the throne. And a very considerable force he would have been. It is curious to notice how completely the force of character, like height, and all other human phenomena, is a relative matter. Mr. Layard, in Persia, might easily have been Shah *virtually*, though not nominally. Mr. Layard, in the House of Commons, is a very insignificant person, in spite of a certain animal vigour and a huge mass of acquirements. He could never rise above an Under-Secretary's place, and is unpopular even there. He is rather like one of his own Nineveh bulls,—even his intellectual force is brute intellectual force. He is rude in his replies, careless in his assertions, gives no impression of a truthful or conscientious intellect, and none even of shrewd instinctive sagacity. I believe he is terribly hurt at being passed over, but it was absolutely inevitable. To have put him up to the Cabinet would have been fatal. Of all things the Cabinet most needs weight with the middle class. Mr. Layard is one of those who instinctively inspire the middle class with distrust. He has not the business manner, neither its reticence and prudence, nor its formality. He is absolutely almost nakedly destitute of decorum, and has no sort of capacity even for official humbug. This is his best side. But he approaches, a little too closely, on the other hand, to the impertinent and imprudent type of official authority. In fact all his defects are defects specially fatal to popularity with the sort of class which now rule England; his acquirements are little or not at all appreciated; and his best qualities increase his unpopularity. It is odd such a man should have gained a certain sort of distinction in the field of *art*. Anything more abhorrent to artistic feeling than Mr. Layard's manner it is not easy to conceive. So, if he does finally resign his parliamentary prospects, as rumours says he just now, in the heat of his mortifications, desires to do, and goes to dwell with his Nineveh marbles in the British Museum, I don't think he will have resigned much. But I confess I don't much expect this. His instinct for active life is too strong; he would feel wretched in the exile of mere artistic interests and social life.

However, Mr. Layard is not a very important subject, and I should not write about him if there were much of any interest to say. Nothing has been done in Parliament but the re-election of the Speaker, and this has been done without a contest, but not without an indication of coming trouble. Mr. Gladstone set two liberals, Mr. Monsell and Earl Grosvenor, to move the Speaker to the chair; and this, Mr. Disraeli—I believe quite without justice—chose to take some offence at. He said that, on some previous occasion the Speaker had been seconded by the Opposition, and that it would have been well if the same precedent had been followed on this occasion. The truth, however, is that never on any occasion, when a Whig Speaker has been proposed by a Whig Government, has he been seconded on the other side of the House. The precedent to which Mr. Disraeli referred was that of a Whig Speaker proposed by a Tory Government in a *minority*, when it was not thought proper that, being a Whig, he should be better proposed and seconded on the Tory side of the House. But this was the only precedent in the case for a seconding of the Speaker on the Opposition side of the House, and of course had no reference to the present situation. Mr. Disraeli's cavil, coupled as it was with a rather hasty sentence about Mr. Gladstone's being always sure of support on both sides of the House if he emulated Lord Palmerston's geniality and considerateness, is of importance only as showing the temper in which the Opposition are meeting Mr. Gladstone as leader of the Lower House. We shall have fighting of an animated description before long, and I confess I look forward to it with some pleasure. The spiritlessness of our late Parliaments has been depressing to politicians, though good for the country. Now there will be a Tory mania for "drawing Gladstone," and pitched battles, I hope, in which our great Liberal leader is sure to shine if he does not lose his temper.

We shall soon have the Jamaica question brought up,—probably in the debate on the address, though not fully. There is a new piece of evidence which looks, I am bound to say, if it is authentic at all, a little more like evidence of organized insurrection among the negroes than anything we have yet seen. But it looks as if it were so little trustworthy, that even the *Times*, which has all along been rabid on the subject in an anti-negro sense, will not reprint it from the *Standard* where it appeared. Still it is curious in itself. The captain of the Confederate ship *Tellahassee* has recently been in this country. His story is that last June, after disarming his ship, he took her to Kingston, Jamaica, and that Mr. G. W. Gordon sent to ask him to call upon him (Mr. Gordon) on business. The business was an offer to purchase the schooner and all the small arms on board of her, ostensibly for service in Hayti. A Haytian General, General Profet, was with Mr. Gordon at the interview. The ship, if purchased, would have been taken round to Black River in Jamaica, and then delivered up to the purchasers. Mr. Gordon is said to have professed himself a strong Confederate, and further to have inquired if the Yankee crew on board of the *Tellahassee* would any of them take service where they would be well paid. Of course it is now said that the Haytian pretext was a mere blind, and that the project had reference to a conspiracy for Jamaica. If the story as told by the *Standard* is true at all, however, there seems the greatest difficulty in putting this gloss on it. Mr. Gordon would never have dreamt of *employing Yankees* in a negro insurrection against the whites. Nor do I believe that he would have ventured in Kingston, where his views as a violent agitator in favour of negroes were everywhere notorious—to tell even a stranger who had been resident there a few days, that he had always been a strong Confederate. Of course if the captain had thought seriously of selling his ship to him, he would have inquired his character among his white friends in Kingston, and would soon have found out the falsehood. The person who narrates this story says it was in all probability a part of the evidence on which Mr. Gordon was condemned, and yet though we have now all the details of Mr. Gordon's mock-trial and his speech in his own defence, there is no sort of reference to it whatever. I should attach no sort of weight to the story on the mere authority of the *Standard* (which has screamed itself hoarse against the negro), but that I happen to know, through a common friend, that one of the officers of the late Confederate cruiser *Tellahassee* partly corroborates the story. At least I am told that he went down to the Colonial Office, and gave some sworn evidence on the subject, and that he admitted to this friend of mine having known in Jamaica the gentleman whom he was pleased to call "that gay and festive cuss G. W. Gordon." However the whole Jamaica matter will soon be fiercely canvassed in Parliament. It is still said that the Tories wish to make it their *cheval de battaille*, and in any case there are so many military gentlemen, with a positive enthusiasm for the deeds of Mr. Eyre and Colonel Hobbs, in the House, that we are sure to have a field-day on the subject very soon. How Mr. Cardwell will come off seems very doubtful. He has spoken so strongly as to the absolute immunity from danger secured to all persons desiring to be orderly and keep within the law at Oxford, as to offend all the liberals, who are indignant, precisely on this account, that so many were lashed, shot, and hanged, who were to all intents and purposes peaceable persons with no evil intention whatever. On the other hand by his assent to the Commission, he has bitterly offended the many enthusiasts for Mr. Eyre. Between the two stools, I think he may have fallen to the ground.

The rumours of the reform bill are still vague, and indicate a feeble and attenuated bill. It is said that it will not be produced till just before or just after Easter. The discussion in the Cabinet is said to have turned on the very important question whether a £6 *rental* or a £6 *rating* (about a £7 rental) franchise should be proposed. The one, it is said, would admit 200,000 working men, the other about 75,000. Here is a storm in a butter-boat indeed. If that is all they are debating about, the country will think they had better *toss up*. Such a reform bill as that, *bad in principle* and insignificant in result, can surely never be accepted.

MILITARY LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 3rd February.

There is a fair amount of military business to put on the record, but no very striking facts. The reductions to be made in the army, as heretofore stated, will not apply to all the line battalions, as at first hastily assumed, but to regiments at home and coming home—a very different thing. Some alleviation of the sufferings of the reduced officers is promised in the shape of a grant of unattached majorities and lieutenant colonelcies to the elderly warriors. The subalterns are not to suffer, and when the promotions have been made in the ranks above, the condemned hundred will be somewhat fewer than that number. It is, though, felt to be an odd thing that, with Fenianism striking terror into Irish society, and a continuous drain of troops going on into that country, there should be any reduction at all. I hear that it is in contemplation to send over, if needed, three battalions of the Guards,—a pretty clear proof that Sir Hugh Rose looks ahead as usual, and wants to be strong. But the fact is the Government fears the Orange faction as much, or nearly as much, as the Fenians.

The deaths of two old Generals, Lautour and Frederick Love—*le Capitaine l'Amour* of a capital Peninsular anecdote—has placed the Colonelcies of the 3rd Hussars and 43rd Foot at the disposal of the Horse Guards. General Lautour is succeeded by General Hankey, whose claims to the honour and emolument are summed up in the word—age. Sir Robert Garrett quits the 4th West India Regiment, and gets the nobler headship of the old forty-third. But General Augerstein, a Guardsman, is appointed to the 4th West India Regiment. This lavishing of Colonelcies upon Guardsman is a topic of sharp discussion. During the past eighteen months they have had an immense share of these coveted posts, and it certainly is not fair to the Line. Look at the list of recent changes, and you will find six or seven Guardsmen rewarded, whose claims are far less than many a Lieutenant who has given health and strength to the performance of barrassing duties all over the world. Now another regiment, the 99th, is vacant by the death of Major General J. N. Jackson, an old warrior tardily rewarded. We shall see whether his Royal Highness will again display his penchant, and honour the Guards.

After much trouble the War Office has been able to obtain a Military Assistant. They wanted to get Colonel Haythorne, who unhappily has come home from India too ill to take any employment. In default of Colonel Haythorne, they have taken Colonel Shadwell, well known as one of Lord Clyde's staff officers, and a man who has seen varied service. It is said that Major General Hamilton will go from the Military Education Council to command the troops in Scotland, and that Major General W. C. G. Napier, one of the lucky ones, will become Vice-President of the Council. He is known as a literary man, and was some time commandant of the Staff College before he got a brigade. Lord Templetown will quit the command of the Western District in April, and he is to be succeeded by Major General Spencer, K. C. B., known in your part of the world as Commander in Madras. Lieutenant Colonel Elliot, who figures so prominently in Colonel Crealock's spirited sketch of the fight at Balaklava, and who has been Aide-de-camp to Sir James Scarlett at Aldershot, has been made an Assistant-Inspector of Volunteers, and gets the London District, which Colonel Deshon will have to vacate and go off on to the Borders of Wales.

Among the minor appointments are those of Lieutenant Wood, 10th Hussars, to be Aide-de-camp to General Cunynghame, Dublin; Major Cubitt to the Coast Brigade of Artillery; Major Corcoran, late depot battalion Paymaster, to the 2nd Battalion of the 17th Regiment; and Captain Sanders, who lost a leg in the Crimea, to the War Office as Barrack Master, in the room of Major Campbell, sent to Ireland. Some of his friends may be glad to hear that Major Bacon, of the Indian army, has been appointed Governor of the Military Prison at Dublin.

It is now most likely that the 2nd battalion of the 11th, now in China, will not go to India, but to the Cape, sanitary reasons dictating the change; and that the 5th Fusiliers may have to take its place in India.

We shall probably have some sharp discussions on army matters during the ensuing session, as there are several new men—John Vivian and Thomas Hughes, to wit—who are given to that kind of thing.

BOMBAY.

The ship *Clutha Belle*, Stevens, London to Bombay, put back to Gravesend January 29th with damage.

H. M.'s sloop-of-war *Lyra*, from Bombay, arrived at Valparaiso December 8th.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Church Missionary Society is postponed to Thursday the 8th March.

Telegraphic communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 p. m. yesterday.

We understand that Mr. L. H. Bayley, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed Advocate General, in room of the late Hon'ble Mr. Lewis.

The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending 24th February was 51 feet and four tenths; and in the corresponding week last year 49 feet.

We understand that Mr. Wilson, the Head Master of the Surat High School, has applied for leave to proceed to England.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer *China* which arrived at Southampton January 14th, reports having been run into on the previous night by a vessel, name unknown.

The ship *City of Glasgow*, Carnaghard, from Bombay and Tuticorin, put into Dartmouth 15th January, having been driven past Falmouth by the late heavy gales.

The Acting Chief Justice intimated to the Bar yesterday that next week there would be a third Court sitting for the disposal of business.

The ship *Mabel*, Henderson, from Hull to Bombay, put back to Deal January 13th with loss of two anchors and chains; and was supplied with others and proceeded.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Orissa*, which arrived from Suez on Tuesday night, brought specie to the value of 120 lacs of rupees, or about one million two hundred thousand sterling.

A seaman belonging to the British ship *South Carolina*, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Bickersteth to four weeks, imprisonment, for continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands on board the said ship.

Yesterday the Senior Magistrate of Police sentenced a Mahomedan named Mahomed Bux to a month's imprisonment, for stealing ten rupees from the pocket of one Ramjeeshaw Fazulshaw.

The following passengers proceeded yesterday by the S. S. *Margaret Crawford*, to Goa, Captain Tait:—Hon'ble B. H. Ellis; Mr. F. G. Chapman; Major Francis, Mr. Arthur Crawford; Mr. J. Skinner; Mr. R. Pringle, and Mr. W. Wallace.

Messrs. Barclay, Curle, & Co. launched on 22nd January last an iron sailing ship of 1,200 tons register. She is owned by Messrs. George Smith and Sons, of Glasgow, and will form one of their East India packets. She was named the *City of Seringapatam*.

Time intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 p. m. of the 27th and 6 p. m. of the 28th February: max. 3 hours 47 minutes; min. 0 hour 54 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 p. m. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe 23rd, and the United Kingdom 24th February.

The *Tien-sien*, which was purchased by the Government from the promoters of the China expedition under the command of Capt. Sherard Osborn, and which since the close of the China war has been lying, together with two of her sister ships, in Sheerness Harbour, has been purchased by Mr. Laird, of Birkenhead. A captain and crew have been sent to Sheerness to fetch her away.—*Times.*

The High Court will be closed to-day, Friday and Saturday, on account of the Hoolee holidays; the Small Cause Court will not sit either to-day or on Friday; the Banks will also be closed for the remainder of the week, as well as some of the public offices.

The following additional passengers will proceed this morning by the S. S. *Northam*, to Aden and Suez:—

For Suez.—Mr. W. G. Hole and Mr. James Bogie.

For Marseilles.—Mr. Trubshaw.

For Southampton.—Mr. G. Payne, Mr. H. Strong, Mr. J. Burns, and Veterinary Surgeon Barton.

The following passengers arrived yesterday per S. S. *Comorin*, Captain R. Taunton, from Kurrachee:—Mr. H. I Walton, Mr. Tavernor, Mr E. Vaz, Major General Lucas, Captain Holberton, Mr Coleman, Captain Jenkins, Mrs. Jenkins, Captain and Mrs. Urmston, and 4 children, Lieut. Colonel Goldsmid, Major Smith, Major Davison, Mr. W. P. Johnston, and 75 convicts.

Programme of music to be played by the Band of H. E the Governor at the Victoria Gardens this afternoon:—

March	"Petersdorf"	Faust.
Overture	"L'Roi d'yvelot"	Adam.
Selection	"Martha"	Flotow.
Valse	"Dream of the Ocean"	Gung'l.
Quadrille	"Les Fete des Lilas"	Lamotte.
Galop	"Martha"	Bilse.

Suspension of Certificate.—At the Police Court, Bombay, on the 24th Aug. last, Matthew Cook, mate of the *James Seddon*, of Liverpool, was convicted of embezzlement, and sentenced to pay 56 rupees out of wages, and six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour. The above having been reported to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, their lordships have directed the certificate of service, No. 36,516, of Matthew Cooke to be suspended for twelve months.

Ship *Maldon*, Bombay via Calcutta to Liverpool 31st December, lat. 40° 13' S. and long. 88° 12' E., signalled the ship *Altcar*, from Calcutta to Liverpool, 11 days out. On the 9th January, lat. 21° 30' S. and long. 71° E., strong breeze with heavy cross sea, ship sprung a leak which went on increasing, had to keep the pumps constantly going and to heave cargo over-board. On the 14th bore up for Mauritius for repairs.

The Captain of the *Rio* reports that the ship *Shannon*, of 1011 tons register, official No. 46,185, Captain F. Dunbar, from Liverpool bound to Bombay, loaded with coals and railway materials, &c., called at Diego on the 29th Oct. for water; on leaving Diego on the 6th November, she went on shore. When the *Rio* left on the 6th January, she was still in the same position, crew composed of 27 men.—*Mauritius Paper.*

Important to Mariners.—The following extract from the log of the P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Bengal*, received from Commander Parr, of H. M.'s steam sloop *Lyra*, respecting a very dangerous obstacle in the track of vessels navigating between Aden and Point de Galle, has been communicated by Commodore Hyllar to the Commissioner of Customs:—

Copy of Extract from the Log of the S. S. *Bengal*, from Galle towards Aden, dated 2nd February 1866, lat. 8-40, N., long. 68-50 E.

"At noon observed breakers broad on starboard bow. Took in all sail and hauled up, passing within half a mile of them, and found it to be a vessel of from 150 to 180 feet long, and about 600 tons, keel uppermost and rudder gone. Her copper or rather Muntz's metal appeared new, but was *torn* up in various places. On the port side what appeared to be the cross-jack yard arm was sticking up about six feet above water; the keel of the vessel was about three feet above water.

"W. WOOLCOTT, Commander S. S. *Bengal*."

Nine Goanese were yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate of Police with forcible entry, on the night of Tuesday last, into the house of a Portuguese woman, named Evelyn Henry. It appears that a few days ago there was a serious row among the prisoners, who were arrested by the police on the information of the prosecutrix, and when they were placed before the magistrate they were convicted and fined in the sum of one rupee each. Since that time the prisoners bore enmity against the prosecutrix and her husband. On the night in question, at about 8 o'clock, while the complainant was going to bed, one of her neighbours came and informed her that the prisoners were intending to create a row in her premises. Upon hearing this she proceeded to report the circumstance to the police, and on her return she found that a greater portion of the property was destroyed by the prisoners, and a sum of about 360 rupees missing.

The evidence of the two native policemen in the case was so conflicting that the magistrate had no alternative but to dismiss the charge. His Worship made some severe comments upon the conduct of the policeman, by whose remissness the prisoners appeared to have gained a forcible entry into the house of the prosecutrix, and destroyed a portion of her property before assistance was rendered to her. His Worship gave particular instructions to the inspector in charge of the case to have the prosecutrix's house properly guarded, in order to prevent a repetition of a similar outrage of which she stated she was in fear. His Worship warned the prisoners that, if they were brought before him again, he would punish them severely.

On Wednesday, the 17th Jan., the Pera Telegraph Office communicated for the first time *direct* with Kurrachee, a distance of more than 3,000 miles. This is, we believe, one of the longest stretches of unbroken telegraphic communication on record.—*Malta Times, Jan. 25.*

The hired sailing transport *Talbot*, Capt. James, belonging to Messrs. Temperly, Carter, and Darke, of London, arrived at Spithead on the 30th ult. from Bombay, with the following officers and troops:—Brevet Major Hastings and Mrs. Hastings, Lieut. St. John T. Frome, Ensign M. H Ede Cetto, T. Winslow, T. S. Gildea, T. H. H. Barstow; Assist-Surgeon E. Footner; two companies; 85 non-commissioned officers and men; 110 time-expired and discharged soldiers from various regiments, 3 pensioners, 17 convicts, 9 women, and 26 children. Two births occurred during the voyage and one death only, the troops having enjoyed excellent health since leaving India.—*Overland Mail, Feb. 3.*

I imagine that the legitimate object of my letters to you is to convey to your readers as accurate an impression of Bombay as possible, and so I make no apology for introducing some extracts from a letter from a friend recently arrived from England and gone up-country:—

"You know that I am not an absolute Griff, having been in Calcutta, and so I was prepared to look on India with a calmer and less fervent imagination than do those who visit it for the first time, and this may perhaps account for my unfavourable impressions of Bombay. These, however, were strengthened by the worry occasioned to his passengers by Captain ——— of the P. and O Company's Steamer ———. We arrived off the Apollo Bunder at 5 p. m., and dropped anchor some miles out, the captain said, only to land the mails, after which we were to go round to Mazagon, where nearly all the new arrivals' friends were waiting. It soon appeared that we were not to go round to Mazagon at all, but that when the mail-boat returned a message would be sent for a small steamer to come to us; eventually she came when it was quite dark, and really those who went in her went at the risk of losing their luggage; indeed, Mr. —— did lose a portmanteau, and, I think, has not got it back. As I did not feel at all sure of finding my husband on shore, at the Apollo Bunder, knowing that he expected us at Mazagon, I and some few others determined upon remaining on board until come for, or till the morning; and very lucky it turned out that I did so, for about half-past eight he appeared. Finding the vessel did not come round, he got into a boat and went to all the likely looking steamers in the harbour, till he hit upon ours. I can't tell you what a relief it was to me to be released from the dreadful ship and to get on shore, which we did about ten at night, having had to row about three miles into the Apollo Bunder, where we were told there were plenty of vehicles to be had. You might suppose our troubles were now over; not a bit of it. Alas! when we got to the top of the steps, there was not a carriage of any kind to be got for love or money, which was very trying, as we had to go a long way; so there was nothing for it but to trudge along till we got one, which at last we did, after having walked a long distance through narrow, dirty streets. Preceded by coolies with baggage, we climbed into the machine, but oh! such a thing, the horse was almost a skeleton, and as to the buggy, I will not attempt to describe it; but I was told it was not a bad specimen of a Bombay buggy—I mean, of course, those for hire. I was also told that Bombay was *lighted* with gas, but I could not agree; for it struck me as being only partially lighted, so sufficiently to render its darkness visible. By dint of poking the *ghorawallah*, and he retaliating on the poor unfortunate horse, we arrived at our journey's end about an hour before midnight, and restored ourselves with some supper, which was very acceptable. This was the end of my P. and O. voyage. I must confess to a feeling of disappointment at the appearance of Bombay. I had pictured to myself a very different style of place. Of course, I could form no idea of what it was like the first night I landed, though I saw enough to show me that the streets were narrow, dirty, and badly lighted. I was surprised to find that, in such a rising place, there was any difficulty in getting a conveyance, especially as it must have been known by all that the mail had arrived, and that, as the passengers could not land at the proper place, they would require carriages at the Apollo Bunder; there was no such difficulty at any of the places we stopped at on our way out—in fact, it was quite the reverse, for the people at Malta, Alexandria and Aden were too importunate. * * * When I went out for a drive to look at the place next day, I was astonished at the few handsome buildings which one sees. There was scarcely anything to attract the eye, as at Calcutta. The Parsees were rather good fun to look at at first, but I soon got accustomed to their ridiculous hats. Malabar Hill seemed nice, but the houses were very poor compared to the Chowringhee palaces. I saw the Fort only from the Esplanade; it looked business-like, but ugly; and I had no wish to make a closer acquaintance with it. Altogether Bombay struck me as being a very insignificant place for such an important one as it wishes to appear, and I don't think that I should like to live in it, in spite of that handsome street decoration which I think you called the "Crawford dust bin" (This is a libel. I mentioned the "Bellasis Drain," and the writer of the above was much tickled by our plan of calling these things after particular persons.)—*Bombay Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 11th Feb. 1866.

Open 702¼ Miles.

Coaching	Rs.	60,516	1	7
Merchandize...	"	1,296	3	8
Electric Telegraph	"	11,345	1	6
Earth &c. Trains	"	348,064	12	6
Total Rs...		421,222	3	3

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Return of Traffic for the Week ending 24th Feb. 1866.

Open 306 Miles.	Rs.	A.	P.
Coaching	42,992	11	5
Merchandize	59,193	12	2
Total...	102,186	7	7
Increase...	40,647	2	8
Corresponding Week in Feb. 1865, open 306 miles.			
Coaching	51,246	13	9
Merchandize	10,292	7	2
Total...	61,539	4	11

THE ISHMAEL OF THE BENCH.

The judicial career of Mr. Anstey has been a fruitful theme for discussion. During his late tenure of office he occupied a large share of public attention. We have had his foibles, his temper, his want of tact, his prejudices and his peculiarities ruthlessly laid bare and mercilessly dissected. Every little circumstance tending to his injury has been fished up from the recesses of his private life, and held up to public execration. He was cruel, tyrannical, and unjust. He was obstinate, hot-headed and prejudiced. His campaign against the Bombay speculators and would-be-millionaires has been more than once compared with the "bloody assizes," while he himself figured in the pages of more than one contemporary as the veritable incarnation of Jeffreys. On the other hand, he has got the credit of great legal ability, zeal in the discharge of [illegible]tegrity of purpose, uprightness of conduct and [illegible] of will. Both sides of the picture may be more o[illegible] His virtues and his faults have both been exaggerate[illegible] may admit that Mr. Anstey's temper is not the best in the world; he is not a judicial Job, and scarcely sustains the proverbial gravity of the Bench. It is no part of our duty to defend the acts of Mr. Anstey, either in the present or the past. We have no ambition to become the advocate and champion of his cause against a host of scheming Parsees and cringing Hindoos. We think, however, that Mr. Anstey is a much injured man. In summing up his merits and demerits, we must make allowance for the circumstances in which he was placed, and judge him by his opportunities. His lot has been cast in trying times. The Augean Stables had to be cleansed. A whole host of dishonest speculators—men whose only object in life seemed to be to grow rich on their neighbour's wealth—had to be punished, and sundry subjects of Her Majesty Queen Victoria had to be taught the whole world lesson that honesty is the best policy. This work Mr. Anstey was called upon to perform, and in the face of much opposition he did it unflinchingly and well. A less vigorous hand at the helm would have faltered in such an extremity. Like Stafford, he was pleased with the storm, but for a calm unfit, would stir too near the sands to show his wit. It required all his inflexibility of character and stubbornness of will to succeed. He did succeed, but "one more such victory and he is undone." Had he been less successful in serving the Government, or had he displayed less zeal in the execution of his duty, the late outcry against him would never have been raised.

Viewing matters in this light, we are glad the Bombay Government took such notice of the "monster petition," presented in Dec. last, as it deserved. It is a temperately written vindication of Mr. Anstey's character and conduct. It places before the public in a clear light the reasons why the petition could not be received and acted upon. It points out that the grounds of complaint against the ex-Judge are matters of opinion only, and not specific, overt acts, susceptible of proof. It shows how the causes assigned for the necessity of Mr. Anstey's removal could have been known to only a very few of the memorialists, and that, therefore, the petition itself was not the deliberate expression of the opinions of those whose names it bore. For these and other equally sound reasons, Sir Bartle Frere refused to accede to the request of the petitioners,—and we think justly refused. It is a significant fact, worthy alike of the collective wisdom of Parsee and Hindoo, that the petition was not presented to Government until the very day Mr. Anstey ceased to occupy a seat on the Bench. What then could have been the object of the petitioners? Surely not the removal of the obnoxious Judge; for his judicial functions had virtually ceased to exist on the arrival of Sir J. Arnould, whose *locum tenens* Mr. Anstey was. Their object evidently was, to delude the public into the belief that Mr. Anstey had been removed in consequence of the petition, and thus damage his reputation. But in their craftiness they over-reached themselves. They were caught in the meshes of their own net. They concluded, that as the object which they professedly sought to obtain would in point of time follow close upon the presentation of the petition, the public would take for granted that the one was the natural result of the other; but in this they were mistaken. The Bombay Government, with a juster and more generous appreciation of their duty in the crisis, saw that by keeping silent on the subject, an injury would be inflicted on a man who deserved well of the State. Sir Bartle Frere has expressed publicly the views of the Bombay Government on the conduct of the ex-Judge. Mr. Anstey's character has, therefore, been vindicated, and his official acts have been paid a just tribute to by the head of the Bombay Government. Despite the petitions of Parsees and Hindoos, the wrath of "great houses" in Bombay, and the combinations of attorneys who have acted in concert, doing *puja* to the interested motives of their Parsee clients, Mr. Anstey will rise superior to all. The reaction will speedily follow, and we take the late reply of Sir Bartle Frere to the monster petition as the first indication of it.—*Mofussilite, February 23.*

MAZAGON POLICE COURT—28th Feb.

(Before F L. Brown, Esq.)

The Criminal Trespass Case.—Essa Ahmed, Soomar Ahmed, Camtapursad Hurrylal, Adam Oosman, Sewlingoo, and Mr John Macfarlane were again placed before the magistrate on a charge of criminal trespass, assault, and mischief, connected with the pulling down of the house of Shapoorjee Hussonjee.

Mr. Anstey appeared for the prosecution.

No counsel for the defence was present to-day.

Dewjee Baloo, policeman, stated—I know the house that was pulled down on the 14th January last. I was there when it was being pulled down. I recollect seeing Mr. Macfarlane there. I did not interfere to prevent the house being pulled down. I was told by Mr. Edginton not to interfere unless there was a row. No one there gave me any instructions not to interfere. I saw the defendants Essa, Soomar, and Sewlingoo there. I did not hear them say anything.

Richard Raymond, sworn—I am a police inspector. On Saturday, the 13th of January last, I was called by my naik to the house in question. I did not see any one then pulling down the house. When I came there I saw seven or eight persons there besides the people of the town. There may have been there about two dozen people altogether. I saw among them the defendant Sewlingoo. Some of the people had pickaxes in their hands and some had shovels. I did not see any of those implements used on that day. I was there about half an hour. On that day I arrested two Mussulmans, and sent them before the Superintendent: they were sent to me for fighting together. On the following day, Sunday the 14th January, I went to the same place; it was then between 10 and 11 o'clock. I did not look at the clock: it may have been later or it may have been earlier. I saw there Mr. Macfarlane and the defendant Essa Ahmed sitting in the same buggy amongst the crowd. When I was there Arabs, or Moguls, were on the top of the house, throwing the tiles off. I saw the prosecutor there. He came about half an hour after I arrived. None of the defendants said anything to me nor I to them. I did not hear them say anything. I have been summoned as a witness on both sides. Church service was then going on. I did nothing, said nothing, and I stayed there half an hour and allowed the work of destruction to proceed. I had no authority to interfere. I could not say whether it was against the prosecutor's will that this house was being pulled down. It was not completely pulled down when I went away. Defendants Mr. Macfarlane and Essa were still there when I went away. I received orders not to interfere unless there was a row, not even on the application of the person whose property was destroyed.

The case for the prosecution closed here; and the hearing of the defence, in the absence of counsel, was postponed until another day.

Mr. Anstey referred His Worship to different sections of the Penal Code, on the authority of which the several charges were laid against the defendants—of unlawful assembly under section 141, of mischief and criminal trespass under section 441 and 442, and of house-breaking under section 445. The learned counsel alluded at considerable length to the portions of the evidence bearing upon each of these charges.

The further hearing of the case was then adjourned until Friday next.

Criminal Trespass and Mischief.—Framjee Sorabjee and Issersing Hurrising were again charged with criminal trespass and mischief at Malabar Hill. The charge was first heard before His Worship on the 8th ult., and arose from the defendants having destroyed two tents which had been pitched by order of Mungesh Purshotum, the prosecutor, on a piece of land called Amboochee Butt, situate on Baboolnath Hill, near the Parsee "towers of silence." The land was in dispute between the prosecutor and the Parsee Punchayet, who are the trustees of the "towers of silence." In the 13th December last there was a disturbance on the ground between the men stationed there by the prosecutor and those of the Punchayet; and the two tents were cut.

Mr. Anstey appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Acland for the two defendants.

The prosecutor and his manager, who were examined on a former occasion, were recalled to-day and further examined by Mr. Anstey. The principal witness for the prosecution, one Curson Jeena, the man who lived on the land in dispute under a lease from the prosecutor, was not present in Court; and the prosecution not being in a position to proceed with the case, His Worship declined to grant any postponement, and ordered the defendants to be discharged.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Ecclesiastical Side.

THE KHOJAH COMMUNITY.—IMPORTANT DECISION.

(Before Mr. Justice Couch.)

Re Moolbaee, Widow; Kurreem Khatao, Applicant; Purdhan Munjee and others, Caveators.

A case involving a very intricate question of law, relative to succession to property amongst the Khojahs, was decided on Monday last, after four days' hearing.

The particulars of the case are as follows:—One Moolbaee, a Khojah widow, died recently intestate, and without issue, possessed of property acquired by her husband, Heerjee Nanjee, who also died intestate and without issue in the year 1864. There being no issue Moolbaee's brother, Kurreem Khatao, a Khojah belonging to Aga Khan's party, applied for letters of administration to his deceased sister's effects. A Caveat was entered by Purdhun Munjee on behalf of himself and 23 others who belong to the reformer's party, and who claimed to be entitled to Moolbaee's property on the grounds that they were the next of kin of her husband, Heerjee Nanjee, and that by the immemorial custom of the Khojahs the property of a widow dying intestate and without issue devolves on the next of kin of the husband, no matter how distant, to the absolute exclusion of her own immediate relatives, howsoever kindred. The Honorable the Advocate General with Mr. Scoble, instructed by Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty, appeared on behalf of the applicant, Kurreem Khatao; and Mr. O'Leary and Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Mr. Edward Chapple, apppeared on behalf of Purdhun Munjee and the other caveators. Several authorities were cited on both sides, and several witnesses examined concerning the customs of the Khojah community with regard to succession. The preponderating evidence was in favour of the caveators who maintained that there would be a stigma on the man who derived any benefit from his deceased sister's estate, and that rather than the nearest relative of the widow should succeed to her property the Jumat or Khojah caste might lay claim to it and distribute it to charitable purposes. The decision of Sir Erskine Perry, cited by Mr. O'Leary on the peculiar law governing succession to property existing amongst the Khojah community, which differed from the Hindoo and Mahomedan law in this respect, joined with the testimony of several Setteas of the caste as to the invariable custom of excluding the widow's relatives from participation in her assets seemed to have weighed much with the learned Judge in forming his judgment. His Lordship said that, from the evidence adduced on both sides, he came to the conclusion that the custom prevailing amongst the Khojah community was to exclude all the widow's relatives from the devolution of her property when she died intestate and without issue. He should therefore refuse the granting of letters of administration to Kurreem Khatao. Each party to pay their own costs. During the argument the leading members of the two sects watched the case with great interest.

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ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Wednesday, February 28th, 1866.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

THE CASE OF THOMAS RANDALL.

Bomanjee Nusserwanjee vs. Thomas Randall.

THIS was an adjourned hearing of an application to set aside an attachment made in this suit upon certain property alleged to belong to Thomas Randall, but which was claimed by George Randall, brother of the defendant. Mr. Scoble appeared for the claimant; Mr. McCulloch appeared for the plaintiff in the suit.

The first witness examined was Mr. Thomas Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford and Co., who was called to show at what prices Thomas Randall had bought a portion of the goods which were alleged to have been sold to his brother. He said:—On 26th June last year I sold some piecegoods by public auction, by order of the Bank of Hindustan. Among them were fifteen parcels of quiltings sold at 11 annas per yard; and Thomas Randall was the purchaser. I also sold seven lots of printed drills at 13 annas per yard, and six lots of the same material at 11 annas to Thomas Randall. There were twenty-seven other lots of printed drills sold to him at 11 annas per yard, the average quantity in each lot being about 25 yards. Five lots of coloured flannels at 8 annas per yard were also sold to Thomas Randall; the five lots included 8 pieces having 48 yards apiece. These rates were very low. There was a good number of bidders, but I was not able to get a high price. They were knocked down to Thomas Randall as the highest bidder.

Edward Walter Moses, assistant manager in the shop of George Randall and Co., stated—I was formerly in the employment of Thomas Randall and Co. I remember of a portion of the stock in trade of Thomas Randall and Co being taken over by George Randall and Co. Before the goods were sold to George Randall, stock was taken in this way:—The goods which Mr. George Randall wished to purchase were put on one counter and were entered in a book; the rest of the goods were placed in an inner room, and afterwards removed to the shop in Meadow Street. The first lot of goods was sold on 30th June; the second lot on 19th July. The goods sold on this latter date had been bought at auction from Messrs. Crawford & Co. They were sold at 10 per cent. above the auction prices. To my knowledge there is nothing in the shop in Hummum Street belonging to Thomas Randall, except a strong box and a letter-press.

The evidence for the claimant being concluded, Mr. McCulloch replied at length on behalf of the plaintiff. He began by remarking that notwithstanding the serious nature of the charge brought against Thomas Randall—a charge which was little less than a criminal one, and, fortunately for him, was being investigated, not on the criminal side of the Court, but on the civil side—Mr. Randall abstained from going into the witness-box to say aye or no, whether the charge was correct or not.

His Lordship—Mr. Randall has left India, has he not?

Mr. Scoble—Yes, my Lord.

Mr. McCulloch said it was after the charge was brought against him in the Insolvency Court, after his petition had been dismissed, and when he knew that the present case must come on, that Mr. Randall absented himself from Bombay and quitted the scene altogether, leaving the battle of his reputation to any one who wished to take it up, and failing to appear now to answer on oath a charge of deliberate fraud.

Mr. Scoble stated that Mr. Randall left Bombay on the 18th January.

Mr. McCulloch said there was no evidence to show that he had left India.

His Lordship said he would like to have that point cleared up. He asked George Randall, who was in Court, where his brother went when he left Bombay on the 18th January?

George Randall—I believe he went to Madras.

His Lordship—What do you mean?

George Randall—He left for Madras, and intended to leave Madras for Europe.

His Lordship—Have you heard from him since?

George Randall—Yes, from Aden, my Lord.

Mr. McCulloch, in continuation, said that did not in the slightest degree affect the question, for Mr. Thomas Randall knew perfectly well at the time of the investigation in the Insolvency Court that he was charged with most serious misconduct in regard to this matter, and he knew perfectly well, after his petition was dismissed, that he would have to stand such an enquiry as the present. And yet he though fit to select that opportunity of leaving Bombay, without making the slightest preparation for a defence of his own conduct. It was besides a very extraordinary fact that this young man, his brother, thought he had been fully acquainted at the opening of the case with the charge that was made against him, yet, instead of showing an anxiety to explain everything that might be mysterious or peculiar in the transaction to which fraud was imputed, and to clear himself and his brother from every suspicion of impropriety in the matter, showed a positive unwillingness to answer the questions that were put to him, and particularly those questions with reference to the manner in which he became possessed of the money which he paid to account of the goods that were alleged to have been sold to him. It was also remarkable that Mr. Jones, who was said to have lent a large sum of money to George Randall, had not come to the Court to-day to explain the curious circumstances of a loan made to a new acquaintance, without security, and without any written acknowledgment. Every one in this case against whom suspicion had been directed, against whom charges of fraud had been brought, had shrunk from giving evidence before the Court; and this was a most striking proof of the correctness of the suspicion that the sale was not a real honest sale, such as would deprive Thomas Randall's creditors of a right to the property. The evidence had been amply sufficient to establish such a case as would induce His Lordship to make what might not prove to be a final order, but what would enable his (Mr. McCulloch's) learned friend—if he thought proper—to take the opinion of another Court with regard to the actual possession of the property. The learned counsel, in proceeding to consider the facts of the case, contended that, in the absence of Thomas Randall, everything must be taken against him, which he might have come forward and explained. With regard to the goods which appeared to have been bought by Thomas Randall at auction, he said it was not those goods of which he had spoken, and the evidence on that point, he maintained, was quite apart from the case. The facts—untouched by the evidence which had been given on behalf of his learned friend's client—remained exactly as he had submitted them to his Lordship, or indeed somewhat strengthened; and the case appeared to be, simply, that in the month of May last year Mr. George Randall, a young man who who had been earning a salary of 12*s.* a week at home, came out to Bombay, his passage being paid for him, to fill a situation under his brother at a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem; and within a few weeks after his arrival—his brother being then in insolvent circumstances, and in such a position that he was dependent for his mercantile existence upon the receipt of some relief which he hoped to receive, but which there was not a particle of evidence he had any reasonable expectation of receiving—this young man, who by his own statement had attained his majority only three days before, and who was without a farthing of capital of his own, and without any means of raising it, purchased, or was said to have purchased, from his brother, goods to the amount of Rs. 32,000, giving his brother in return three promissory notes. His learned friend had contended that by reason of a certain sum of money having been paid, the sale was taken out of the category of collusive transactions; but when his Lordship looked at the circumstances he would see that there was no evidence of the passing of the money at all. The young man said in his evidence that as the goods were sold he handed over the proceeds to his brother. Did the mere handing over of the proceeds of the goods as they were sold constitute the transaction a *bona fide* one? There was the distinct evidence of George Randall that the whole benefit of the goods had been reaped by his brother; up till this day the whole of the proceeds had been handed to his brother. The payment that had been made upon the first promissory note to the Official Assignee had been made under pressure, as it was necessary to do something to make the transaction appear genuine.

Mr. Scoble said there was no pressure whatever.

Mr. McCulloch was proceeding to speak of the loan made by Mr. Jones to George Randall, when

His Lordship said—I think you need not trouble yourself any further. Looking at all the circumstances of the case, and the fact of this young man arriving on the 11th May, then under age, and without any property, and his brother being then insolvent and in embarrassed circumstances, I must conclude that this was a colourable sale; and with regard to the mode in which the first bill was met, it was met, as George Randall himself says, by the proceeds of the sales of the goods. Well, it might naturally be said that that was not a sale. The man takes the goods and sells them from time to time, and as he sells them he hands over the proceeds to the person from whom he is alleged to have bought them. That was not evidence of an out and out sale and of a *bona fide* transaction. Then, with regard to the money borrowed from Mr. Jones, the person with whom his brother was living when this young man came to Bombay, I certainly feel a very great difficulty in coming to a conclusion that that was a genuine loan made by Mr. Jones, irrespective of any interference in the matter by Thomas Randall, to this young man. The whole case is full of suspicion; and in fact I have no hesitation whatever in coming to the conclusion that it was a colourable sale, and one which is not to be allowed to prevent the *bona fide* creditors of Thomas Randall from obtaining the fruits of their execution. Under the 246th section of the Code I have to deal with the matter as a claim preferred by George Randall; and that which I have to do is, if I am not satisfied of the *bona fides* of the transaction upon which the claimant relies, to pass an order disallowing the claim. That is the form which my order must assume under this section; and therefore I now make an order disallowing the claim of George Randall to any portion of the property which has been attached in the decree obtained by the plaintiff. This order is not to be subject to appeal, but the party against whom the order is made is to be at liberty to bring a suit to establish his right, at any time within one year from the date of the order. The claim of George Randall is to be disallowed, with costs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE WAGHURS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—As I think it likely the public may be misled by Major Keatinge's despatch in his operations against the Waghurs, which lately appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*, and by which, from its peculiar wording, any one not thoroughly acquainted with the matter would understand that his force attacked 200 Waghurs (the number reported to have left Okamundel), allow me to correct such an erroneous impression, and explain that the actual strength Major Keatinge met was about *thirty* men of various castes, and *not* 200. A reference to Major Keatinge would prove this statement to be correct, and what really took place would then be fairly disclosed.

The Waghurs have never in a body mustered a force of 200 men for years, excepting once, during the late monsoon, when there were scarcely any troops in the field to oppose them.

The number of actual Waghurs in the province is scarcely 300, the others acting with them being Mekranees, Dhers, Rattees, and men of other castes who fancy themselves aggrieved, or are really so.

It is a question whether much can be done by our troops in the Geer at present, seeing that the weather is so unfavourable for field operations. All that may be done to advantage, however, would be to place pickets at convenient distances to check plunders and other ravages.

It would also be necessary to relieve the 23rd Regiment N. I. from such harassing work, by ordering out the headquarters of the 16th Regiment from Rajcote, which place, as a temporary measure, the 23rd should take. This would be a great relief to the officers and men of the 23rd, who have been long actively employed, and would give the 16th Regiment a chance of distinguishing themselves, more so, as its gallant and brave leader, Lieut.-Colonel Gray, appears most anxious to take the field, and this would but just meet his wishes.

Rajcote, 20th Feb. RHADAMANTHUS.

THE BANK OF INDIA BALANCE SHEET.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—At the time when everybody in Bombay looked to an amalgamation of their banking and financial institutions as the only means of saving the commercial community from utter ruin, it was stated that the authorities of the Joint Stock Company and the Bank of India were the most anxious to merge themselves into others.

Their secrets, or rather as much of them as cannot be withheld or concealed in the mysteries of "general statements," have lately come before disappointed shareholders, and it is a curious fact that both of these companies practise the legerdemain of publishing the accounts of six months only. The Joint Stock selected the second half year, while the Bank of India seems to rely on its merits in the first, but the latter institution has evidently the advantage of being managed by gentlemen who know how accounts should be arranged, whatever their shortcoming in other respects may be.

Their statement now circulated is most unsatisfactory without particulars of the totals of sums due to and by the "Public." The former item Rs. 107,66-556-7-4 included what is generally termed exchange operations, or, in other words, the bills running on the various offices of the Bank, and gives shareholders no hint as to the extent the public trusted them with deposits,—a source from which good Banks derive the most legitimate and tangible profits. The corresponding item on the Cr. side Rs. 178,83,033-0-3 unfortunately is open to much graver objections. It shows the reckless manner in which loans have been granted, and as a very large portion of this sum, though it may be eventually recovered, remains for the present locked up, the Bank, in order to meet its liabilities, is obliged either to borrow at high rates or to draw from one branch on the other irrespective of profit or loss.

The Cash Balance being little over ten per cent of the amount due to the public is so small that with a few unexpected demands payment would have to be suspended.

The net profits of the half year, apparently without any provision for bad and doubtful debts, would hardly allow a dividend of one and a quarter per cent., which alone proves the absurdity of keeping the Bank open any longer.

If other proof were wanted the estimate of losses to 31st December 1865 (which by the way appears to have been made by the auditors instead of the Bank authorities) must convince the most sanguine shareholders. A loss of over 24 lacs, on two-fifths of the old capital, is acknowledged; and even supposing that this estimate would not be exceeded, the capital remaining is too small, and the credit of the Bank too much damaged, to allow of any other decision but to WIND UP.

BENGAL.

OUR readers will see from an advertisement that Signor Cagli proposes to bring an Opera Company from Trieste to Calcutta next cold season if sufficient encouragement be offered.—*Friend of India, Feb. 22.*

OUR Bareilly correspondent, in a letter published in our paper of the 7th instant, stated that a Court of Enquiry was engaged in investigating some charges against Major J. C. Curtis, Commanding the 4th Bengal Cavalry, connected with stoppages from the pay of the men, and originated by Major Matheson. We are, however, glad to be able to state, on the best authority, that though a Court of Enquiry, composed as stated by our correspondent, has been sitting at Bareilly, no charges whatever have been preferred against Major Curtis.—*Englishman, Feb. 22.*

MADRAS.

THERE is a curious story going about to the effect that a native of this place, who had taken a ticket in a German Lottery, was fortunate enough to win a prize of Rs. 25,000. A disinterested friend however got hold of the ticket, drew the money, and letting some weeks go by, then offered to buy the ticket, which cost only Rs. 18, for Rs. 1,000. This roused suspicion, so the story goes, and the rightful owner of the ticket finding how matters stood, viz., that he had been duped out of a little matter of Rs. 25,000, managed to get hold of the money-box of his deceiver, and has decamped with no end of cash, which he of course considers his by all the laws of fair play. This little story of diamond cut diamond is not without a moral, which obviously says to those who feel inclined to take tickets in Continental Lotteries—Don't.—*Bangalore Herald, Feb. 24.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

MR. WINGFIELD'S successor has at last been nominated. We have heard from the very best authority that Mr. John Strachey has been selected by the Viceroy for the post of Chief Commissioner of Oude.

Major Malleson is appointed President of the Sanitary Commission.—*Pioneer, Feb. 22.*

IT is, we believe, in contemplation to increase the stringency of the examinations now required of Subalterns previous to their obtaining their companies, and to introduce into them more mathematics and geometry than have hitherto obtained; greater familiarity with the use of the rifle, including the theory and practice of musketry and projectile, will also, we are told, be exacted, and we would recommend our Subaltern readers to avail themselves of the hint, and prepare betimes for an ordeal which, it is very likely indeed, will ere long undergo considerable modification for the worse, and which it is certain will not be relaxed in their favour at all.—*Id.*

MALTA.

THE MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA TELEGRAPH.—We regret to state that the Malta and Alexandria Telegraph Cable, only so recently repaired, has again stopped working. The fault is supposed to lie about fifty miles nearer Alexandria than the one which has just been made good. The Telegraph steamer *Hawk*, having returned to Malta on Monday, the 22nd inst., immediately commenced preparations for another expedition and left for the vicinity of Alexandria on the 24th. Orders have also been despatched to H. M. S. *Pelican* for her to repair to the scene of operations, in order to render all the assistance in her power.—*Times, Jan. 25.*

CAPE.

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER "RUBY" IN MOSSEL BAY.—Information was received in Cape Town yesterday, by electric telegraph, announcing that the schooner *Ruby*, the property of Mr. C. Collier, of this city, had been driven on shore in Mossel Bay, and was likely to become a total wreck. The *Ruby* was last from Algoa Bay, and had put into Mossel Bay for the purpose of filling up.

The *Ruby* was one of the vessels which was wrecked in Table Bay in the gale on the 17th of May. She was then under the Danish flag, and was known as the *Figilante*. Subsequently to the gale, the vessel was launched, and having been thoroughly overhauled, commenced running upon the coast as the *Ruby*. She was insured in the Equitable Marine and the Commercial offices for £900. The cargo was also insured, partly in the Cape of Good Hope for £2,400 and partly in the Equitable for £550. The circumstances under which the vessel was beached are not known, but she is supposed to have parted during a south-east gale.—*Argus, Jan. 16.*

THE MILITARY FORCE IN THE PUNJAB.

(*From the Sindian, Feb. 24.*)

IN the present unsettled state of Affghanistan, and whilst Russia is slowly but surely approaching her boundaries to our own, it may not be uninteresting to count up the military force which we can immediately oppose to a foreign aggressor, should he come down upon us by the highway over which the previous conquerors of India have marched from the West. With the exception of the inconsiderable Frontier garrisons of Sind, the forces we muster along the Affghan border are stationed in the Punjab. In this Province we find the following detail:—

15 British Field Bat., 89 guns	2,003 men
6 do Gar. do do	559 ,,
3 Regiments British Cavalry.........	1,643 ,,
13½ do do Infantry	11,736 ,,
Native Cavalry	3,752 men
do Infantry	8,850 ,,
do Sappers	196 ,,
do Frontier Force	11,772 ,,

Making a total of 41,187 men, 15,941 of whom are British troops. This force is divided as follows:—Delhi Brigade, 1,265 men; Sirhind Division, 6,511; Lahore Division, 9,680; Peshawur Division, 11,959; Frontier, 11,772. Of the latter, 1,003 sabres and 706 bayonets are constantly occupied in the defence of the border, the outposts which they garrison being to the number of 8 in the Kohat district, 10 in the Bunnoo district, 19 in the Dhera Ismail Khan district, 9 in the Dhera Ghazee Khan district, and 9 in the Mithunkote district.

TROUT TO INDIA.

(*From the Overland Mail, Feb. 3.*)

IN the first number of the new weekly sporting journal, *Land and Water*, Mr. Frank Buckland writes as follows:—

On board the Peninsular and Oriental steamship (which will leave the Southampton Docks on Feb. 4th), will be placed a consignment of the highest interest to practical naturalists, both in England and in India.

The true river trout of our English streams and rivers is unknown in India. We trust it will not long remain so, inasmuch as a most laudable experiment is now being made to convey it from one country to the other, by Surg. Francis Day, of the Madras army. Mr. Day has received direct orders from the Government of Madras to carry out the experiment, and Sir William Denison, Governor of Madras, who when Governor-General of Australia, induced the Colonial Government to carry out the experiment of transporting salmon to Australia, gives his firm aid and co-operation to the equally important question of transporting trout to India.

The first step in the experiment was, of course, to obtain the trout-eggs. Mr. Day applied for permission to take the eggs to Melville Portal, Esq., and to E. Pye, Esq., and permission having been granted in the most liberal manner, I myself undertook the operation of taking the eggs from the fish with my own hands in order that he should be no injury done to the parent fish themselves, and that the ova should be as carefully chosen as possible. I am pleased to say that fortune favoured us, and that a fair amount of trout ova were procured and immediately given into the charge of Mr. Day.

The proposed means of transport of these ova will be the same as that already found so successful by that most enterprising and energetic gentleman, J. Youl, Esq., in his successful experiments in taking salmon-eggs to Australia. The means adopted being to keep the ova at a very low temperature by means of ice. Mr. Youl has most kindly given Mr. Day the benefit of his experience, entering even into the most minute details as to packing, &c. The trout ova were at once taken by Mr. Day from the river to Southampton, where they were carefully packed away in small boxes similar to those used in Australian experiences. At the bottom of each box is a layer of charcoal, then a layer of moss, then of ova, then moss and so on till the box is full. These smaller boxes are then packed away in ice, in such a manner that there shall be no shaking, and that the temperature shall be as low as possible. The Peninsular and Oriental Company have given orders all along the route from Southampton to Madras, that every assistance shall be given to Mr. Day, especially as regards a good supply of ice. The most dangerous part of the journey for the eggs will be crossing the desert, but due precautions have been taken to lessen this danger as much as possible by travelling at night, swinging the boxes containing the eggs from the roof of the carriage, a plentiful supply of ice, and last, not least, by the personal supervision of Mr. Day himself.

If all goes well, the journey will be, as regards time, much about as follows:—From Southampton to Madras, five weeks; from Madras to Koimbatur, by railway, fourteen hours; from Koimbatur to the foot of the Nilgiri hills, twenty-one miles; from thence to Otakamund, twenty miles. The last two stages of the journey will be performed by means of a palanquin, and the total amount of time expended between Madras and the end of the journey will be, if all goes well, about thirty-six hours.

Some time since three hatching troughs, made of slate, which have been found to work so well, by both Mr. Ponder (on behalf of the Thames Angling Preservation Society) and myself (in my museum of economic fish culture, at the Royal Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington), are at this moment in operation in the Government gardens at Otakamund. The water which supplies the troughs is brought by means of a bamboo from a little rivulet that runs down the mountain side, and which, being naturally at a low temperature, is admirably adapted for the hatching out of the eggs if they arrive in safety. The ponds and streams in the Government gardens have been cleaned out, and are quite ready for the reception of the young fish when old enough to be turned out. Mr. Day has, we must all acknowledge, and exceedingly difficult task before him. He is, however, full of life and energy, and whether he succeeds or not, the labour he is taking in the matter will do him the greatest credit. All we at home can do is to wish him every success.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, *February* 1.

(*From the Overland Mail, Feb. 3.*)

THE first Session of the seventh Parliament summoned during the reign of Queen Victoria was this day formally opened. The event, in the absence of the Sovereign, whose attendance in person at the inaugural sitting of a new Parliament is not in accordance with usage, was marked with but little pomp and circumstance. There were no ladies present at the ceremony; the Strangers' Gallery was untenanted, and the waste of red benches in the body of the House was at no time relieved by the presence of more than from half-a-dozen to a dozen peers. At the commencement of the proceedings Earl Russell, the Earl of Dalhousie, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and one or two other noble lords, had the Ministerial benches entirely to themselves; while the Earl of Airlie and Lord Ebury for once assisted the Marquis of Westmeath in keeping up the appearance of an Opposition. On the Episcopal Bench were seated the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of Lincoln and Ely. The House looked as if it had been thoroughly cleansed for the occasion; but beyond that it has since last Session undergone no press of embellishment. Precisely at 2 o'clock the Royal Commissioners, who were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyle, the Earl of Bessborough, Lord Franley of Allerley and Lord Sydney, took their seats on a bench placed in front of the throne, which was uncovered. The Commons having been summoned, and the Royal Commission read, the Lord Chancellor, in her Majesty's name, announced that when the members of both Houses had been duly sworn, the cause of Parliament being summoned would be declared to them, and, in the meantime, directed the House of Commons to proceed to the election of a Speaker for her Majesty's approval. The Commons having retired, the remainder of their lordships' session was devoted to swearing in those peers who were present. Their lordships adjourned at 5 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, *February* 1.

Two o'clock, the hour named for members of the newly elected House of Commons to assemble with a view to the selection and appointment of their Speaker, saw a gathering at Westminster equalling in numbers that which would be drawn together by a political crisis. Individual members made their appearance at a much earlier hour. Some, indeed, are said to have entered the House as early as eleven o'clock in the forenoon. But at half-past one o'clock there was a full quorum. Of these the majority belonged to the political section sitting on the Ministerial side, and for the most part below the gangway. Lord Elcho, Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. White, Mr. Baines, Mr. J. S. Mill, Professor Fawcett, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Torrens, Colonel French, and others were included in their number. Mr. Bright likewise was early in his attendance. On the opposite side of the House the familiar features of Mr. Newdegate and Mr. B. Cochrane were observable, while Mr Roebuck took up his old position immediately below the gangway. Of those entitled to place themselves on the Treasury Bench the Attorney-General was among the first to arrive, and between him and Mr. Brand there was before long a friendly conference. Lord R. Montagu, Mr. Mowbray, and Mr. Hardy soon added themselves to the occupants of the Opposition benches; the Solicitor-General, Mr. Layard, and Sir Charles Wood appeared in the order in which their names are given, the Secretary for India, according to one reporter, "skipping up the floor as lightly and jauntily as if his having suffered recently from a severe accident was but a trifle physically to him after all." Mr. Treherne, one of the members for Coventry, whose death was currently reported a few months since, gave the statement the most direct possible contradiction, by appearing and walking up to his ordinary place of sitting. About ten minutes to two o'clock, there were between two and three hundred members present. The scene presented at this time was one of great animation. Hon. gentlemen, as they entered, had for the most part strolled about the floor, exchanging congratulations and compliments, but the gradually increasing numbers rendered this a matter of growing difficulty, till at length the space from the table to the door was so fully occupied with friendly groups, that it became matter of difficulty for new comers to effect a passage, irrespective of the hearty hand-shaking to which each in turn was subjected on the way. Shortly before two o'clock, when members began to take their places, Mr. Disraeli entered the House, and was followed almost immediately after by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who came up the House, and took his place as its leader without the compliment of a cheer; the commotion and disarrangement which prevailed, however, being doubtless the only reason for the omission. At five minutes past two, Colonel Clifford (Yeoman-Usher of the Black Rod) was announced, and summoned the House to hear the Royal Commission read, and Sir Denis Le Marchant and a number of members then proceeded to the House of Lords.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

On their return, Mr. Monsell rose for the purpose of moving the election of a Speaker, which he observed was the first duty, as it was undoubtedly the ancient and indisputable right, of the Commons. To preserve inviolate the privileges of the Commons, with which the liberties of the people were so intimately connected, required as much watchfulness as ever. The enormous addition to the private business rendered it still more necessary to chose a Speaker of the highest qualifications, as it was upon his directing mind that its chief and satisfactory conduct mainly depended. On the judgment, too, with which the Speaker enforced the rules of the House depended the completeness of their debates, and the full representation of all shades of opinion—a matter which, Mr. Monsell observed, the perfection of reporting and the widely extended circulation of newspapers made now of first-rate importance in the political education of the people. In addition to these general considerations Mr. Monsell, dwelt on the circumstance that the difficulties of the position of Speaker in a new House had been greatly increased by the loss of Lord Palmerston, the softening influence of whose never-failing good-humour could sway the angriest controversy. He concluded by expressing his satisfaction at being able to propose a tried and approved man like Mr. Denison, who fulfilled all the qualifications necessary for the office.

The motion was seconded by Earl Grosvenor, who spoke in complimentary terms of the former services of Mr. Denison.

Mr. Bright, while by no means, disposed to take exception to the re-election of Mr. Denison, ventured to suggest a relaxation of the rule by which persons invited to the dinner-parties or other festivities given by Mr. Speaker were compelled to put in an appearance either in naval or military uniforms or in court dress. That this rule was felt to be burdensome and inconvenient on many members was proved by the fact that the late Mr. Cobden, although for twenty-four years a leading member of the House, had never been able either to dine with the Speaker or attend his levees. He had no desire to interfere with the wishes of those who might desire to come in astounding or gorgeous apparel; but he ventured to suggest that those who wished to attend the Speaker's parties in ordinary evening costume might be allowed to do so.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer hoped that the Speaker would not be asked to give judgment at once upon so important a question as that raised by the hon. member for Birmingham.

Mr Denison offered his grateful thanks for the honour which the House had done him.

The right hon. gentleman having been led to the chair by the mover and seconder of the resolution, again offered his thanks, and referred to the loss which the House and the country had sustained by the death of the foremost man among them, the late Lord Palmerston, whose great abilities, long experience, and rare combination of qualities had made him eminently popular as leader of the House, and whose deplorable death would entail additional responsibility on the person who had been elected to preside over the deliberations of the Commons.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in congratulating the right hon. gentleman at having been for the third time, by the unanimous voice of the House, placed at the head of the Commons of England, also referred to Lord Palmerston's death—which had thrown such heavy responsibilities on himself—but intimated that on a future occasion he should have a more fitting opportunity of dwelling on the career of their former leader. The House had, he observed, lately lost three of the most distinguished members, all of whom had held high office before the passing of the Reform Bill—he referred to Earl Russell (raised to the House of Peers), Sir James Graham, and lastly, and greatest of all, Lord Palmerston. Notwithstanding those heavy losses, the House might still reflect with pleasure that there yet remained at both sides of it many hon. members whose ability, experience, and knowledge would enable them to afford the Speaker efficient aid in the discharge of his arduous duties.

Mr. Disraeli, on the part of the Opposition, offered their congratulations on the gratifying event which had just taken place, although he regretted that the nomination of the right hon. gentleman had not been seconded by any member at his (the Opposition) side of the House. Such a course had been adopted at the opening of the last Parliament, and if there had been no precedent it would have been well to have made one on the present occasion. The right hon. gentleman then referred to the loss which the House had sustained by the death of the late Premier, observing that it was a calamity which would be felt not only by the House, where his accustomed figure was so much missed, but by the whole country.

The House adjourned at five minutes past three o'clock until two o'clock on the following day.

THE MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(*From the Overland Mail, Feb. 3.*)

THE annual meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held on the 29th ult.; Mr. Malcolm Ross, the president, in the chair. The members for the city (Mr. T. Bazley and Mr. E. James, Q. C.) were present. The report having been read, and the president having made a few introductory remarks, Mr. H. Ashworth moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. A. Cassels, in seconding the motion, reverted to the discussion on Indian affairs reported in our last issue. He said that the question of the administration of India was, of all others, the most important. In Bombay there was the system of thirty years' assessment, in Bengal there was the so-called perpetual settlement, and in Madras there was a different system altogether, of a very complicated nature. If one were to judge by facts, one must believe that the assessment of Bombay was the best system of the three, because Bombay far outstripped her sister presidencies in property, irrespective of the cotton trade. If this were true, it was high time different systems should be pursued in Bengal and Madras. It certainly was a most intricate and important question, calling for the serious consideration of the legislature, and he suggested that the chamber should petition the House of Commons to appoint or select a committee to go into it thoroughly. At the recent conference, a great many strictures were made upon the administration of India. They should be careful, however, always to put the saddle on the right horse. He had, both in India and at home, known some of the gentlemen engaged in that administration, and more accomplished and high-minded men it was impossible to imagine. The gentlemen received their orders from England, and we must look to the government at home for the reason of shortcomings. He did not like at all the present mode of governing India. He did not like the idea of councillors lurking in the dark recesses of the India House, to find a parallel for which we should have to go back to the republic of Venice. He should like to see every one of those councillors in Parliament, where their deeds would be done in the light of day, and be open to the influence of public opinion. All the blame must not be laid even at the door of the Secretary of State for India; the shortcomings of the Indian administration lay at the door of the House of Commons. Nothing was more depressing to men who took a deep interest in India than to see the apathy with which an English House of Commons treated all questions about India; the very name of India emptied the benches of the House, and so long as that was the case, there was very little hope for India. If the day should come when the House of Commons took as much interest in Indian affairs as in the malt tax or the sugar duties, we should hear no more of the inertness of the Council for India. His idea was, make roads and canals for India, and then let India take care of herself. There could be no better way than this of promoting the object the Chamber had in view. There ought to be a department for public works for India. It had been the fashion for a long time back to talk of the chronic defect of the revenue of India; but it should be remembered that this was because the money expended upon public works was put down to the current expenses of the year. Why should not India be permitted to borrow money in England or elsewhere, as other countries could, and expend the loan in the promotion of public works? If such a course were adopted, not only would the material interests of India be improved, but it would give us the means in time of rescuing the country from the debasing superstitions of her incredibly foolish mythology. (Applause.)

Mr. Bazley, M. P., in supporting the motion, made a somewhat lengthy speech, in the course of which he said:—"It was very singular that, whilst we obtained legitimate business with every other part of the globe, we did not distinctly obtain legitimate business with India. There appeared to be a stagnation in Indian affairs, prejudicial alike to India itself and to the trade of this country. There had been no very important improvement in the cotton received from India. Larger supplies, it was true, had been received during the years when cotton had been so much required, but it must be recollected that a part of those supplies was cotton which had been cruelly taken from the Indian home manufacturers, and that we had not secured so large a portion of India's augmented production as we should have received. It was grievous to hear that in some instances the home manufactures of India had not been supplied with their raw material in consequence of the exportations to this country. A good and righteous Government in India was more needed than anything else to develope the immense resources of the country. The East India Company, after all, had only changed its name. There was a retardation to improvement in the very structure of the Government. Of course he did not think it was the duty of the Government to grow cotton, or to become a great agricultural body, but, knowing that India was in the possession of a paternal Government, and that no great or good work could be originated in India without the consent and support of Government, we ought at least to look to the Government of India for a removal of those obstacles which prevented the development of the agricultural and commercial prosperity of that great dependency. He felt considerable anxiety as to the supplies of cotton from India. In 18[illegible]0 there were here consumed about 3,300 bags of Indian cotton per week. Last year the consumption was to the extent of 20,000 bags per week. But the quality of the cotton was so inferior that the moment abundant supplies from America could be obtained, Indian cotton would cease to be consumed, and India, which already depended upon a great supply of cotton being sent to this country at high prices, would be greatly disappointed when they found that the supplies and the prices were diminished. During the last five years he concluded England had contributed to the resources of India 100,000,000*l*. That huge sum of money had not been expended in the extended cultivation of cotton or the better cultivation of the soil in India; but palatial structures had been built in the cities, and speculative operations had been entered into, so that although India had been positively benefited to that extent he feared the large sum of money paid to India had neither been wisely nor well arranged. Even during the last year a very large sum was paid for cotton and other returns from India. Our exports amounted to 20,000,000*l*., but we received from India 51,000,000*l*. of products—not that we received an equivalent in value, but the extravagant prices amounted to that large sum. We had not, during the past five years, been paying at that high rate; but, on the whole, there had been paid to India about 100,000,000*l*. And how had the Government requited us for this? Had the authorities at the Indian Council, in London, attempted to retain these vast advantages by inducing the ryots to improve or increase their cotton? Certainly not. No effort whatever had been made in that direction. The time, he feared, was coming when distress would be brought upon India, because it would be more to the interests of the people of this country to obtain cotton from America than from India. 100,000,000*l*. already paid, was ample compensation for what we had received when we had no occasion to trouble ourselves with consequences as to what might accrue to India, although it would be much to be deplored if India did not keep up in the race of competition. Unless something could be done in the way of administrative reform in India, there could be no improvement in the cultivation of cotton. There was a staff of officials in India, who treated applicants with contumely, and the term "interloper" was much too frequently employed. Something must be done to emancipate the agricultural industry of India from the thraldom of the officials. India possessed ample means for repealing her customs duties. The whole revenue of India was about 45,000,000*l*. gross; the net amount was perhaps 35,000,000*l*. to 36,000,000*l*. The expenses of collection amounted to 8,000,000*l*., and he submitted that this sum, deducted from the gross revenue, was a sum altogether unnecessary, and it would be possible to save as much even as 2,000,000*l*. out of the expenses of the collection. At all events the manufacture of cotton yarn contributed to the revenue of India 6,000,000*l*. that could be easily abolished, and as the cotton trade has given India something like 100,000,000*l*, a benefit would arise to India if cotton goods were wholly exempted from duties. It was to be hoped, therefore, an effort would be made to repeal the duties upon cotton manufactures. If there was a large trade rapidly rising in India, where spinning and manufacturing were being conducted, a protection would arise to those manufacturers if something did not alter the present condition of things. The whole official revenue of India required to be fully examined and economised. Only 29,000,000*l* were required for the real expenditure of the country, and to collect 45,000,000*l*. appeared to leave a margin that gave great scope for financial reformers. A large portion of the money paid to India in the extravagant prices of cotton might have been expended in the formation of a permanent board of works, an establishment the existence of which he had advocated for many years, and he believed some distinguished members of the Indian Council were favourable to the proposal. But the question as yet had made little progress. Reproductive works of any kind which would greatly contribute to the revenue of India had made but little progress. True, 50,000,000*l*. had been expended in about 3,000 miles of railway in India, but in America there were 30,000 miles. Water, for inland navigation and irrigation, was no doubt the great wealth of India. Great investments ought to be made in the means of conveying heavy goods from the interior to the ports, and water applied to the land, it was well known, increased the production fourfold. Wherever irrigation was applied the quantity of cotton was vastly increased; of course to the corresponding advantage of the agriculturist. The land tenure question was also of the highest importance to India. In Bengal the tenure was exceedingly unsatisfactory, although it had been lauded as the model tenure for land in India, but the proof that it had been exceedingly prejudicial to the inhabitants of Bengal was in the fact that it had tended to diminish rather than to increase the agricultural produce of the presidency. The great fact was suppressed that the zemindar took from the little farmers of Bengal a sum equal to 9,000,000*l*. per annum, and he contributed only 4,000,000*l*. to the imperial treasury. No doubt there were some difficulties in obtaining the transfer of lands in India, but it was probably as easy as in Lancashire. Spirited enterprise was wanted; and, above all, the collectors of the revenues of India, who were very important officers, should, in the performance of their imperial functions, give every possible encouragement to a spirit of fair enterprise which would tend to the improvement of the land already under cultivation. If the land already cultivated could be made to be doubly productive, there need not be much trouble about the difficulties of extending the cultivation through waste lands. At the same time, there ought to be no impediment to obtaining ready and easy possession of waste land, but he recommended strongly that the land already under cultivation should be more perfectly cultivated than it now was. (Loud applause.)

Mr. James, M.P., and some other gentlemen having spoken on a proposal to establish tribunals of commerce, Mr. Edmund Ashworth returned to the subject of the administration of India. He agreed with Mr. Cassels in pointing out that it was by the mode of keeping the Indian accounts there appeared to be a constant deficiency, there being no fund for investment in the public works. But the administration had the infinitely more vicious system of forbidding anybody else to make these roads and canals for them. India was not allowed the same facility that was open to Egypt or Turkey for borrowing money in the English market.

Mr. W. Morris moved the adjournment of the meeting, to allow of a more full discussion; but it was decided by a show of hands to let the proceedings terminate without adjourning.

Mr. H. Mason disagreed with Mr. Andrew Cassels's as to the question of land tenure being the most important. It was not so much a question of which mode of tenure was theoretically the best as of the spirit in which any particular system was administered. He concurred with Mr. Edmund Ashworth in the belief that the most important question for India was that of public works. For want of roads the very best cotton of India had never made any appearance at all in the Liverpool market. What India wanted now was brains in the management of its affairs. He did not agree with Mr. A Cassels that the present India board should be allowed seats in Parliament. As at present constituted, that board was nothing more than a highly-paid staff of clerks. One matter he should like to press on the attention of members of Parliament was the desirableness of having the Indian budget introduced much earlier in the session. Why should it not be introduced before Easter. The grievance was so patent that Lancashire members had only to agree upon a certain course, and persistently work it out, and before very long we should see the Indian budget introduced early in the session. On the subject of mildew he would just observe that he believed the evil was a matter which merchants had in their own hands, and that any reproach must fall upon them equally with the manufacturers.

Mr. Pender, M.P., agreeing to a great extent with the tenor of Mr. Mason's remarks, had found that by pressure and persistency an impression could be produced upon Sir C. Wood; and he would advise the Chamber, instead of taking up the many schemes now put forward for the regeneration of India, to confine itself determinedly to the extension of the railway system. Let India as much as possible be left to develope herself; the Indian population would do it better than the English; what we wanted there was heads, not hands; let the heads live at the seaport, let the railways be made down to the port, let English capital flow in, and India would be developed by the soundest of all principles—that of supply and demand.

Mr. Dorrington had listened with great interest to the discussion this morning, and at the special meeting last week, when the speech of Sir A. Cotton enabled him for the first time to understand the difficulties of bringing down cotton from the interior of India, and how it was there had been so slight an increase in the supply, notwithstanding the increased value, in the last three or four years. The criticisms upon Sir Charles Wood were apparently just, but, so long as he was the Indian minister, continued attacks upon him seemed to be unwise. Unless he could be displaced, it was more sensible to persevere in the endeavour to influence him by moral pressure.

Mr. Henry Ashworth, in reply, said the policy of our Indian Government, so long as it remained in the hands of the East India Company, had been a constant occasion of offence and disappointment to the commercial community of England, and the change effected by the transfer from the company seemed to have been a change neither for better nor worse. To take an illustration of the system from a lecture by Mr. Smollet, M.P., in the year 1862, it appeared that the public works department in India was one of the most overgrown and corrupt establishments that ever was organized. In 1860-61, not very long ago, out of 600,000*l*. allotted to Madras presidency, nearly 200,000*l*. was paid in salaries of officers to superintend the expenditure of the other 400,000*l*. Mr. Smollett said there was a constant tendency to increase salaries and multiply appointments for the sake of patronage. A good many years had passed since Mr. Bright obtained a committee upon the affairs of India, and it remained true to this day, as reported by that committee, that "it is chiefly, if not solely to British capital and enterprise applied to this subject, that we have to look for any permanent improvement in the quality and increase of production;" and, further, "that European capital and enterprise are very ready to secure the advantages which any change in state policy, commercial or financial, may seem to hold out." But the policy pursued had been of a nature to check improvement. It was stated, for instance, on the testimony of Mr. Goldfinch, a collector and magistrate in the district of Dharwar, that the governmental interference with the ryot during the attempts made to introduce New Orleans seed was ill-judged and calculated to make the new seed continue to be considered as an exotic. He (Mr. Ashworth) concurred in much that had been said on the subject of railways, canals, and irrigation. He believed that British capital might be freely embarked, provided the security were good. Whatever might be said about any apparent change of policy in the Government, there was not much reliance to be placed upon its sincerity if there were any truth in the account published last year of the manner in which the Sunderbun reclamation scheme was first sanctioned, and the land conceded to a rich company, which was prepared to undertake the work with vigour, and then the concession withdrawn without any reason given or hinted at. (Cries of "Shame.")

The report was unanimously adopted, and the usual vote of thanks and routine appointments were voted. The election of directors of the year fell upon Messrs. H. Ashworth, H. J. Leppoc, J. Cheetham, M.P., J. Pender M. P., S. Mendal, J. A. Turner, P. M'Laren, and J. Slagg, jun.

THE BANDA AND KIRWEE BOOTY.

(*From the Overland Mail, Feb. 3.*)

ON this case being resumed on the 26th ult., the Solicitor General addressed the court on behalf of Major Osborne, C. B., and his co-defendants, and said that this was a case differing entirely from that of either of the other defendants. Major Osborne, a young officer of the Madras Staff Corps, having been sent upon a special mission with the Maharajah of Rewah, returned to Rewah with the maharajah in the month of June, 1857, and was about to go to Indore, when the rapid spread of the rebellion to the Banda district, upon the northern boundary of the territory of Rewah, induced him to remain for a time there with a view to using his influence with the rajah, and induce him to remain faithful to the British Government. This he did with such success that the rajah, through him, offered the Rewah troops to the Government; the offer was accepted by Lord Canning, who appointed Major Osborne to the chief command of the Rewah forces, and, ultimately, of the combined forces of Nagode, Punnah and Rewah. With these forces very important services were performed, and various bodies of rebels were defeated; but in consequence of the influence of certain powerful rebels many of the Rewah Sirdars became disaffected, and in October, 1857, the great Deccan road was closed by the rising of several chiefs in some of the districts adjacent to Rewah, and Major Osborne, the only European in the Rewah state, was besieged in his house by 2,000 of the city rabble; and notwithstanding that he was utterly prostrated by severe illness, yet such was his energy and indomitable courage, that he refused to obey the commands of Lord Canning to leave Rewah, because so long as he was alive he was able to prevent the whole of Bundelcund from being lost to the British Government. These troubles and difficulties were, however, ultimately surmounted, and by the beginning of December 1857, Major Osborne, at the head of his forces, commenced clearing the great Deccan road by attacking the rebel chiefs in their strongholds, and by the beginning of February, 1858, he had captured six forts and forty-two guns, so enabling General Whitlock to march towards Banda without being under the necessity to do scarcely any fighting until the 19th of April, when the almost bloodless battle of Banda was fought. The learned counsel then quoted from Major Osborne's evidence, to show that Banda and Kirwee were the places of chief importance nearest to Rewah and Nagode, which for nearly a year preceding the capture had been the base of operations of Major Osborne, and Banda was throughout the stronghold of the rebels in that district, and, therefore, to so consummate a general as Major Osborne, the necessity of Banda and Kirwee must have been obvious. As early as June, 1857, it was found he was planning the capture of these places, and this became his chief object after the series of brilliant engagements upon the great Deccan road, to which reference had already been made; and when Kirwee was taken by General Whitlock in June, 1858, Major Osborne had, by his directions, taken possession of the fort of Manickpore, in order to prevent the Kirwee rebels from escaping southwards, and in all these operations Major Osborne was, both by the orders of the Governor-General and of General Whitlock himself, associated and acting in co-operation with him. The learned counsel then read letters from Lord Canning to Major Osborne, in one of which the following passage occurs:—"I now hear of your last success at Bijeeragooghur, and I thank you for it, and congratulate you upon it, with all my heart. You have done your duty nobly, and have achieved your triumphs single-handed, if ever man did so. They are due to nothing but your own undaunted, persevering courage and energy, guided by your own sound judgment. Depend upon it this shall not remain unknown or forgotten either in India or in England."

Mr. Prichard followed on the same side. The assistance rendered by Major Osborne and those associated with him was such that their case came within the narrowest limits hitherto assigned to the doctrine of constructive capture. He therefore left to others the arguments in favour of extending the limits of that doctrine, and proceeded to show that by the principles upon which the plaintiffs must rest their case his clients would nevertheless be entitled. The rule of actual capture was as old as the year 1759, when it was affirmed by the common-law judges, and shortly afterwards by Lord Stowell, but the practice had been altogether in contradiction of it. As in every case of the kind that came before the Court of Admiralty, the exception in favour of constructive capture had been either actually or tacitly acknowledged. But if the rule of actual capture were not followed some principle must be found to define the limits of constructive assistance, for otherwise any line of exclusion would be arbitrary and uncertain. The principle hitherto adopted, and which would, he thought, be contended for by the plaintiffs, would be that the co-operation given must be with reference to the particular capture out of which the booty arose. The nature of the assistance rendered should be such as gives encouragement to the friend, and intimidation to the enemy, and arises from association by preconcert with the capturing force. Preconcert may be said to be either express or implied—express when the forces are associated together by the orders of a superior authority or by direct command of the senior officer of those co-operating; implied when, though no direct orders have been given, the forces have, nevertheless, been to the knowledge of each other and the common foe acting together to effect his defeat, and in the case of express preconcert the cases show that when it has once been established the amount of assistance rendered by each force is immaterial, so long as each performs its allotted part. The rule of sight is even in naval cases only a negative test, as those vessels in sight at the time of capture may, nevertheless, not establish so much as a *prima facie* presumption of preconcert with the captors—as, for instance, if such a vessel were at the time on an opposite tack or lying in harbour dismantled and disabled. But it is obvious that in land operations the rule of sight could not have even so much application, as otherwise the greater part of what are called the actual captors might be excluded. The learned counsel then proceeded to examine the cases in support of these propositions, and upon a review of the facts of the case, contended that either by express or implied preconcert Major Osborne and his co-defendants were associated with General Whitlock in the taking of Banda and Kirwee.

Mr. Price, Q. C., then addressed the court on behalf of Colonel Hinde, and had not concluded when the court rose.

On the 27th instant Mr. Price continued his address. He said that Colonel Hinde was an officer of the 65th Regiment, and was sent to Rewah at the request of Major Osborne, and although he (the learned counsel) was not Major Osborne's advocate, he must say that of all the men who took part in the suppression of the rebellion in 1857, and 1858, few, if any, deserved to be spoken of with so much praise as Major Osborne, who, not to mention his remarkable genius and foresight, was animated by so rare a feeling of unselfishness as to count his life as nothing,—and, by the way, he more than once deliberately risked being murdered, and was the means of preventing the whole of Bundelcund being lost to the British Government. The following, from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces to Major Osborne, was only one among many such recognitions of eminent services:—"I cannot resist writing a line to congratulate you on your splendid success. Your opening of the Bombay road with no means but those of your own creation is a great achievement. We should be at least one campaign ahead of where we are if everybody with greater means had done a quarter as much with them." The reason why Colonel Hinde was represented separately was because he did not know when he instructed his solicitor that Major Osborne had appeared for himself and his officers. Colonel Hinde had, by the direction of Major Osborne, undertaken the organization of certain native troops, and commanded them during the Deccan road campaign, and subsequently under General Whitlock's orders at the battle of Punwarree, fought in December, 1858, for the relief of Kirwee, which had been invested by a large body of rebels. When General Whitlock advanced from Jubbulpore into Bundelcund, the Rewah troops co-operated with him, and from that time until after the taking of Banda and Kirwee his rear was protected by the Rewah and Nagode forces. The learned counsel then referred to various documents to show that the whole of General Whitlock's operations depended upon the loyalty of Rewah, and contended that, therefore, Colonel Hinde had a right to share in this booty.

Mr. Kemplay followed on the same side, and said that Colonel Hinde's case was included within that of Major Osborne. The whole of the evidence in this case showed how important it was, in order to prevent the spread of the rebellion through the whole of Bundelcund, and for its suppression in the mutinous districts, that Rewah should remain true to its allegiance to the British Government. This was solely effected by the influence of Major Osborne, to whose admirable management it was due that troops were obtained from the Rewah Rajah and placed at the disposal of the Governor-General, and that the Nagode and Punnah troops were subsequently added to the Rewah forces. The learned counsel then referred to various documents to show how important it was, not only in a strategical sense, that Rewah should be kept loyal, but that if the Great Deccan-road should be closed the army in Oude would have been seriously crippled in the matter of supplies and reinforcements. Even the short time this road had been closed by the Bijeeragooghur revolt had been attended with serious inconvenience to the army in the north, as certain regiments of cavalry were waiting at Jubbulpore, and could not proceed to the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief at Allahabad until Major Osborne had cleared the way for their advance. He contended, therefore, that the evidence showed that Major Osborne, as Commander-in-Chief of the Rewah, Nagode, and Punnah forces, and Colonel Hinde, as commanding a brigade of these forces, were under the orders of Lord Clyde and the Governor-General—saving the actual laying of their hands upon the booty—as much concerned in its capture as General Whitlock himself, and were therefore entitled, with him and his forces, to share as actual captors.

Mr. Mellish, Q.C., followed on behalf of General Carthew and the rest of the Futtehpore movable column, and had not concluded his address when the court rose.

The court will resume the hearing of the case on Monday, the 5th inst., between which day and the ensuing Saturday the rest of the defendants' cases will be concluded. The plaintiffs' case will be commenced by the Attorney-General on the 19th day of February, and is expected to last at least a week.

THE JAMAICA OUTBREAK.

(*From the Home News, Feb. 3.*)

A SEMI-OFFICIAL report of the proceedings of the court-martial on the late George William Gordon, and a narrative of the circumstances attending his capture, have been published during the week. The narrative is by Dr. Bowerbank, Custos of Kingston. It appears that three days after the massacre at Morant Bay all the magistrates of Kingston were in favour of placing that town under martial law, and sent a message to the governor to that effect. In consequence of this the governor returned to Kingston, and at once asked if George W. Gordon had been arrested. Being answered in the negative, and told by the general in command that Gordon could not safely be arrested till more troops arrived, the governor nevertheless insisted upon the arrest, and at once wrote a warrant, which he gave the custos to execute. Meanwhile a deposition was taken from Mrs. Gough, the postmistress of Morant Bay, and sent to Morant Bay for use at the trial. It was to the effect that Gordon had been in communication with the ringleaders through the post-office. This witness said:—

Mr. G. W. Gordon has been carrying on a regular correspondence through my post-office with George M'Intosh, William Chisholm, William Grant, and James M'Laren. He wrote to M'Laren about two posts, I think, before the breaking out last Wednesday at Morant Bay. I have also seen letters pass through the post-office from him to Paul Bogle, but not very often. I have received a packet of printed papers addressed in Mr. Gordon's handwriting to Paul Bogle, and another to William Chisholm. They came by the same post shortly after the publication of the Queen's Letter. I took one of the printed papers out of the packet addressed to Paul Bogle. The heading of it was "To the People of St. Ann and St Thomas-in-the-East." It called on the people to be up and doing. It contradicted what was stated in the Queen's advice, but I can't exactly tell you the words. It was not signed, but the wrappers on both packets to Bogle and Chisholm were in Mr. Gordon's handwriting. I know that Mr. Gordon and Mr. Bogle are intimate. Every one in that district knows this.

The following is Dr. Bowerbank's description of the arrest:—

About midday, the governor, being anxious to return to Morant Bay, proposed to drive up to the general's to take leave of him. As we went into the house a policeman whispered to me that Mr. Gordon was inside. As we entered we found the general, Mr. Gordon, and Dr. Fiddles standing up; the general and Mr. Gordon were conversing. On seeing the governor enter, Mr. Gordon turned towards him and said, "Oh! your excellency." The governor replied, "I regret, Mr. Gordon, I can hold no communication with you." On which Mr. Gondon said, "Why?" His excellency replied, "Because you are a prisoner." Mr. Gordon answered, "What for?" The governor gave no answer, but turned to me. I immediately arrested Mr. Gordon in the name of the Queen on a charge of treason. As I laid my hand on his shoulder he got very pale and trembled much. I told him to accompany me, which he did. He asked in what capacity he was to go. I said, "A prisoner, charged with treason." He then exclaimed "Well, justly or unjustly, I shall die to-day—this evening." I said "No, Gordon, it will not be so: you will be tried, and if you are innocent of the charges against you, you need have no fear." He repeated, "I shall die this night. It is an unfortunate chain of circumstances, but I have nothing to do with it."

By leave of the governor, Gordon was allowed to go in custody to see his wife before leaving for Morant Bay.

The first batch of letters from the special correspondents of the London daily papers appears in their respective issues of January 30, The 'Star' correspondent describes his voyage, and gives some slight account of the inauguration of Sir H. Storks as *ad interim* governor. Sir Henry arrived on Saturday, January 7; he was visited by Governor Eyre on Sunday, and arrangements were made for his inauguration next day. The writer says:—

Mr. Eyre is a tall, thin, very dark-haired, good-looking man with a full dark eye. When the commission was being read, I thought he winced a little when the reader came to that sentence which stated that "Whereas it was alleged that excessive severity had been used in the repression," &c.; but it might have been imagination. His demeanour was certainly calm and collected, although his air was dejected, especially as he passed out of the hall behind the new governor, and the guard presented arms and the band played the stave of the Queen's Anthem—but not for him.

Matter of more interest is contained in the 'Times' letter, dated January 9. Describing the arrival of Sir H. Storks in the Tyne on the 6th, the writer says:—

There were groups of eager spectators on the wharf when the steamer drew alongside. The negroes shook hands and looked triumphant. "Now we shall have justice," some were heard to say, and they raised a cheer as his excellency drove off. The whites who were present seemed anxious and depressed. They did not conceal their regret at what they regarded as the "humiliation" of Mr. Eyre, and their fear at the effect which the interposition of the home Government might have upon the excitable black population. This feeling is still uppermost with many, but all welcome inquiry and agree that the experience and discretion of Sir Henry Storks, his military promptitude and known administrative ability, furnish the best guarantees for good government and good order so long as he remains in the island!

On another point, he says, the whites with whom he had conversed are singularly unanimous. No one of them entertains the least doubt that Mr. Eyre will be triumphantly "acquitted":—

Even those Jamaica politicians who had been determined opponents of Mr. Eyre's administration, and who at another time would have rejoiced at his removal from the colony, now rally round him, express their gratitude for his efficient measures in suppressing the rebellion and protest against the injustice to which they declare he has been treated in return by the imperial Government. One of the principal newspapers at Kingston, the 'Colonial Standard,' which repeatedly urged Mr. Eyre's recall before the outbreak, now supports him warmly and says that the blind sympathy of certain philanthropists in England, and the imprudent interference of the British Government, will lead the ignorant negro in the West Indies to think that he may perpetrate any outrage with impunity. The feeling is that the mass of the negroes will misapprehend any reproof given from England to the head of the colony, and will view it as giving them licence to do just as they like, to lord it over the white man. Yesterday the black men were saying loudly that Governor Eyre was to be hanged, and that the chief authorities here would be sent to the Penitentiary. A negro called out to an officer who was passing, "You won't oppress the blacks any longer—new governor come;" and similar expressions flung at the whites have not tended to allay their exasperation.

The negroes read their newspapers it the streets, when, perhaps, they should be at work; and the correspondent believes the articles in the English papers favourable to their cause are regularly reproduced here and eagerly looked for. In some cases they are read and commented on in the native chapels. On another point opinion in the island, he says, is unanimous; in approving, namely, the political suicide of the Jamaica Legislature:—

By the jobbery of some of its members, and the perversity and bitterness of others, the House of Assembly had made itself an unmitigated nuisance to every man of education and position in Jamaica. No one says a good word for it, and the *consensus communis* certainly points to the entire revocation of the constitution of Jamaica, and the creation of the island into a Crown colony.

Referring to the case of Gordon, the writer says less attention is bestowed there upon it than might be expected from the prominence assigned to it in England. Of the general feeling among the white inhabitants he says—

White people here complain loudly that in England too little allowance has been made for the position of difficulty in which Mr. Eyre and the military authorities were placed, and for the danger to which the white and coloured population were hourly exposed. I am assured that the blacks in this place did not conceal their exultation when the news arrived of the massacre at Morant Bay, and that their looks and words were such as to inspire the greatest distrust of what they would do if the rebellion were allowed to gain ground. "Hurrah for Gordon!" one negro was heard to say, "he shave off old Ketelholtt's head." There is something in the retort which an Englishman hears on all sides:—"It is very well for people at home to talk of panic fears: but suppose they had been out here—a mere handful of whites in the midst of a disaffected and inflammable race, with barbarous murders enacted close by—how soon to be repeated in our midst no one could tell."

Speeches made by Gordon in the Legislative Assembly are quoted to show that he favoured revolt.

Sir H. Storks has taken up his residence at the King's House. Mr. Eyre has been staying for some time in the hills at Flamstead, about 13 miles from Kingston. The correspondent says:—

I regret to say his excellency looks ill and haggard; he is suffering greatly in health from his long residence in a tropical climate, and probably still more from the cares and anxieties of the last four months. I believe it had been his wish, when order was completely restored throughout the island, to be relieved from his duties here and to enjoy some rest at home. This was, of course, before he knew of the strong feeling excited in England and the steps taken by her Majesty's Government; but he will now, of course, remain here during the inquiry.

The following are some other particulars telegraphed:—

Mrs. Gordon had intended to leave for England by this steamer, but subsequently decided, under the advice of her friends, to await the results of the sittings of the commission. It is positively stated that during the trial of Gordon, Dr. Major was at Morant Bay, but kept in ignorance of the request by the prisoner that he should be called to prove that Gordon's absence from the vestry on the day of the disturbances at Morant Bay was caused by a severe attack of dysentery.

The magistracy, clergy, and other inhabitants of the parish of Trelawny have presented an address to Governor Eyre, sympathising with him in regard to his heavy responsibilities, and expressing the greatest pleasure in stating that his excellency "discharged them with so much wisdom, energy, promptitude, and decision of purpose—from no selfish consideration, but under a deep sense, we feel assured, of your excellency's duty to our beloved Sovereign, to the loyal inhabitants of this island, and all its best interests." To which his excellency replied:—

The address, he said, comes doubly welcome to me at a time when the acts to which you refer, undertaken from a deep sense of my duty to my Sovereign and to the colonists of this Island, and with a full and anxious appreciation of the painful responsibility of my position, have been so maliciously represented and so unjustly maligned by a section of the English press and by parties at home who have no sympathies with their fellow countrymen suffering under the atrocious barbarities inflicted by savages, because those savages have a black skin; that they do not hesitate to call the just retribution which overtook the ruthless rebels of St. Thomas's-in-the East by the names of "murder" and "massacre." It was trying enough, gentlemen, to have to encounter the harassing and anxious duty of putting down the rebellion and taking steps to preserve peace and tranquillity in the other districts of the colony, but it is very hard and most unexpected to have to rebut accusations founded upon exaggeration, misrepresentation, and untruth. I shall have much pleasure in transmitting your address to her Majesty's Government as a proof that in the island, where the actual circumstances ought to be best known, and where the magnitude and imminency of the danger to the entire colony can be best appreciated, the foul aspersions disseminated by a portion of the English press are unjust and undeserved.

THE MANCHESTER CONFERENCE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—Manchester talks so much and knows so little about India that one cannot but be grateful to the gentlemen who had the courage to attend the so-called "Conference" on Indian affairs this week, and to give a refreshing variety to the proceedings by ridiculing those stock commonplaces about Indian misgovernment which are for ever in the mouths of men who appear to think that an Indian ryot has no right to exist unless he can be made to cultivate the best qualities of cotton for the English market. The influence of the Colonist party in India which Manchester wishes to uphold, is really weakened by the undiscriminating criticism which continues year after year to represent the Indian Government as the sole bar to progress in that country. Whatever may have been the case in former days, whatever antipathy may still subsist between officials, and non-officials in Bengal, it cannot truthfully be alleged that in the great cotton-growing districts of Bombay and the Central Provinces every possible encouragement is not now given to "European skill and capital." Sir Bartle Frere, indeed, the present enlightened Governor of Bombay, has incurred the illwill of all the champions of exclusiveness in India by his undisguised anxiety to further the views of English capitalists and projectors of public improvements; he has even been accused of placing at their service the whole administrative machinery of the Presidency, and it certainly fares ill with him that he should now not get credit for so much as good intentions from those "developers of resources" whom he has made so many sacrifices to conciliate.

Mr. Henry Ashworth is reported to have said at the Manchester meeting, "When they found that in India the cotton which they produced had been sold for the last four or five years at four or five times its normal value, they would have imagined that self-interest would have stimulated the Hindoo to largely increased cultivation, and if this had not been the case they might depend upon it that something was wrong in the administration of public affairs." This strikes one as a very convenient way of getting out of a difficulty. Because the Indian people will not or cannot grow cotton enough for Mr. Ashworth's purposes, the Indian Government must be the scapegoat to bear the burden of their sins of negligence and incompetency. Would it not have been fairer and more reasonable for Mr. Ashworth to put the argument the other way?—to say, "If the temptation of getting four or five times the normal value of the produce of his fields has not been found a sufficiently strong motive to stir the sluggish blood of the Hindoo ryot, and to make him bring fresh land into cultivation and grow better cotton, surely whatever the administrators of public affairs could do to rouse his energies would be of small avail?" As a matter of fact, however, the ryot has not been so blind to his own interests as Mr. Ashworth would have us suppose. On reference to an official table, showing the state of the cotton trade in Bombay during the last ten years, I find that the average quantity of cotton exported in each of the five years preceding the outbreak of the American war was 253,000,000lb., and that in the five years ending April 30, 1865, that average rose to nearly 370,000,000lb., showing an increase of 50 per cent. Much more than this could not have been expected, for there is not in India, as in America, a practically illimitable extent of virgin soil to be taken into cultivation as the demand for any particular article of produce increases; and, besides, you cannot revolutionize the character of a people in two or three years, or induce the free Hindoo labourer to work as hard or as well as the negro slave used to do under the direction of the most energetic and most skilful masters in the world. Manchester is too impatient, too exacting; it does not make sufficient allowance for the obstacles which are opposed to the progress of a new civilization in an ancient country like India; nor, on the other hand, does it justly appreciate the really remarkable changes which Western ideas are actually accomplishing in the structure of Indian society.

On one point all the speakers at the Conference seemed to be agreed in opinion—the necessity, namely, of "a more active prosecution of public works in India, especially as regards roads and irrigation." And with regard to this subject I would join issue with those thorough advocates of the Indian Government who assure us that already the expenditure on public works in India is extraordinarily liberal. Excluding the State expenditure for railways, the total amount of the grants for public works in the six years ending April, 1865, could not, said Sir Charles Trevelyan last year, be "much less than 33,000,000*l*." This seems a large sum, even for the immense continent of India. But compare what the Government spent with what it received in those six years. Fully two-fifths of the whole revenue of the country is supplied by the land-tax, which in the six years under review may be said in round numbers to have produced 120,000,000*l*. Now this revenue is yearly the rent of the land—that is, the capital which in other countries goes into the pockets of the landlords, and a large proportion of which is expended in clearing, draining, and irrigating the soil, and in opening roads to bring the producing districts into frequent and easy communication with the best markets. But the Government of India, while boasting that it possesses a source of revenue which other Governments have foolishly alienated, has never understood that the privilege of collecting the rent of the land entails upon it the obligation of fulfilling those duties of a landlord which elsewhere are performed by private individuals. While maintaining the theory that the land revenue is only the rent, it has never scrupled to use that revenue as a tax to defray the expenses of foreign wars, or to relieve the wealthy commercial inhabitants of great cities from the burden of paying their fair share of the general taxation of the country. As a general rule, none of the money taken from the land was, till lately, spent on the land, and, consequently, the backward condition of Indian agriculture presented a close parallel to that of Irish agriculture in those good old days in which absentee landlords squandered in foreign countries the rents they received from their properties in Ireland. Even still it is considered a work of grace, and not of obligation, for the Indian Government to spend money on public improvements, such as roads and works of irrigation, and so little did Sir C. Trevelyan last year recognize what the Government owes to the land that he actually abolished the income-tax—the only direct impost to which the commercial millionaires of India, the men who benefit most largely by our rule, contributed—because he could use the land revenue to supply the gap thus created, instead of applying it to its legitimate purposes. Manchester, at least, was not guilty of this sin. "The Manchester people," says Mr. Knight, "abused every tax that the Indian Government levied;" and you, Sir, appear to endorse this indictment. But when did Manchester abuse the income-tax? That that was precipitately abandoned to gratify the prejudices of those short-sighted civilians who could never forgive the late Mr. Wilson the crime of having, not only without their aid, but in defiance of their opposition, restored the finances of India to a sound condition.

I observe that one of the speakers at the Conference blamed Mr. Wilson for having refused to raise loans in England for Indian public works. There is a time for all things; and Mr. Wilson was naturally averse to launching out into fresh enterprises while all around him was confusion and anarchy. His business was to accomplish a work of reconstruction; and to men who talked to him of the brilliant possibilities of the future he simply said, "First set your house in order; show that you can apply the ordinary rules of arithmetic to the management of your affairs; make a clean breast of it; let the world see how you really stand, and by frugality and regularity of life endeavour to make both ends meet. When you have thus done what you can to repair your broken fortunes, and regain the credit your folly and extravagance have destroyed—we shall see." The work initiated by Mr. Wilson has now been completed, and it is right that the Indian Government should now acknowledge, as it has formally acknowledged, the justice of the principle of raising loans for the construction of reproductive public works in India. One could hardly place a limit to the extent to which English capital might be profitably invested in works of this description, if the Indian Government would but admit its moral obligation to apply the land revenue mainly in payment of the interest on such loans, and to levy taxes fairly on the general community in order to meet the general expenditure of the country.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

London, Jan. 27. A COLONIST.

EUROPE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	AT.
Jan. 26	China	...Smith (from Kurrachee)	Gravesend.
	Aracana	...Hunter ...	...Liverpool.
30	Talbot.	...James ...	...Portsmouth.
Feb. 2	Jamsetjee Cursetjee.	———	...Liverpool.
	Henry Moore	———	... Do.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
Jan. 23	Kurrachee... ...	...Fotheringham	.Lamlash.
24	Sea Chief	...Lans. ... (for Kurrachee)	Gravesend.
	Kathay.	...Popham ...	...Liverpool.
	Strongbow... ...	...Dixon. ...	... Do.
	Monitor.	...Robb ...	... Do.
25	Talisman	...Whiteway	... Do.
	Leamington. ...	...Bell ...	... Do.
26	Amberwitch. ...	...McLeod ...	...Holyhead.
	Zoroaster	...Galloway.	...Liverpool.
	Mistress of the Seas.	Leggatt ...	... Do.
	Sultana.	...Henderson	... Do.
	Sir C. Napier ...	...Bell ...	... Do.
27	Raby Castle. ..	... Hollis	... Do.
28	Eurydice	———	... Do.
	Richard Cobden.	...Berry ...	... Do.
29	Clutha Belle. ...	...Stevens ...	.Gravesend.
31	Camperdown ...	...Thomas ...	..Swansea.
	Preston.	...Donald ...	...Liverpool.
Feb. 1	Salsette.	———	...Sunderland.
	Australia	...Winstin ...	...London.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Mofussilite, Liverpool to Bombay, Dec. 23, lat. 1 N., long. 27 W.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA, CHINA, &c.,

		Via Marseilles.	Via Southampton.
CALCUTTA	Dec. 22	Jan. 20.	Feb. 3.
MADRAS	,, 28		
BOMBAY	,, 28		
BURMAH	Nov. 28		
HONG KONG......	Dec. 15		
SHANGHAI	,, 8		
CEYLON	,, 31		
SINGAPORE.........	,, 23		
PENANG	,, 25		

TAKING DOWN A P. D.—One of the editors of a New Orleans paper, soon after beginning to learn the printing-business, went to court a preacher's daughter. The next time he attended the meeting he was taken down at hearing the minister announce as his text—"My daughter is grievously tormented with a devil."

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BANKS.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.*	DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.	

Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at	2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
,, 4	do.	2s. 0¾d.	,,
3	do.	2s. 0¾d.	,,
,, 2	do.	2s. 0⅝d.	,,
,, 1	do.	2s. 0½d.	,,
,, On demand	do.	2s. 0d.	,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice	3 per cent.	per annum.		
Do. 3	do.	4	do.	do.
Do. 6	do.	5	do.	do.
Do. 12	do.	6	do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0d	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	
3 do.	1s. 11¾d	
2 do.	at . 11⅝d	
1 do.	at 1s. 11½d.	
On demand	at 1s. 11¼d.	

DEPOSITS

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	3 ,,
,, 6 ,,	5 ,,
,, 12 ,,	7 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July* 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London.
,, France and the Continent of Europe.
,, Egypt.
,, Calcutta.
,, Madras and Pondicherry.
,, Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
,, Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
,, Sydney and Melbourne.
,, Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice	3 per cent.	per annum.
6 ditto	4	do
12 ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	....	2s. 1d.
4 do.	do.	2s. 0⅞d.
3 do.	do.	2s. 0¾d.
2 do.	do.	2s. 0⅝d.
1 month's	do.	2s. 0½d.
Demand on Bank of England	...	2s.
On Ireland and Scotland...		1s. 11⅞d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain...	3 per cent.
,, ,, 6 ,,	5 ,,
,, ,, 12 ,,	6 ,,

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	....	2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	....	2s. 1d.	,,
,, 3 do.	....	2s. 0⅞d.	,,
,, 2 do.	....	2s. 0¾d.	,,
,, 1 do.	....	2s. 0⅝d.	,,
On demand	....	2s. 0½d.	,,
On Scotland do. / On Ireland do.	...	2s. 0¾d.	,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		2s. 0½d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
,, 3 ,, ... 4 ,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 14th February 1866.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RUDOLPH ANLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS. { The Bank of England. / The Bank of London.

Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London...J. R. B. Davison, Esq., Agent. / Calcutta...Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London	at 6 months' sight	1s. 11½d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4 do.	1s. 11⅜d.	do.
Do.	at 3 do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.
Do.	at 2 do.	1s. 11⅛d.	do.
Do.	at 1 do.	1s. 11d.	do.
On Demand		1s. 10¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, 7 ,,

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ ,,
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ ,,

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1866. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. *Capital—£1,000,000 (one million sterling), in 40,000 Shares of £25 each* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)

HEAD OFFICE.—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain		4	do.
do.	6 do.	5	do.
do.	12 do.	6	do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 1d.	per rupee.
4 ,,	2s. 0⅞d.	,,
3 ,,	2s. 0¾d.	,,
2 ,,	2s. 0⅝d.	,,
1 ,,	2s. 0½d.	,,
On Demand	2s. 0d.	,,

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn foronly on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.

J. BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 19th February 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાંઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).

धी ब्यांक अफ हीदुस्थान, चना, अड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up	£1,000,000
Paid up	861,000
Reserve Fund	103,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39 Frederick street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The National Bank. (established 1835.)
Do.	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bill payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal		6 per cent. per annum			
Do. 9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
Do. 6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
Do. 4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
Do. 3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed *The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.*

Bombay, 11th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અને ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

धि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चाइना ब्यांक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
Capital—Fully Paid up.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—The Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at current rates: The following are the rates of the day:—

6 months' sight	... 1s. 11⅞d.
5 ,,	... 1s. 11¾d.
4 ,,	... 1s. 11⅝d.
3 ,,	... 1s. 11½d.
2 ,,	... 1s. 11⅜d.
1 ,,	... 1s. 11¼d.
Demand	... 1s. 11d.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on Calcutta and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank are in course of being established.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain	... 4 per cent.
3 ,,	... 5 ,,
6 ,,	... 6 ,,
,,	... 8 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th April 1865.

SOUNDY AND Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

A COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN THE ART OF MAKING COFFEE AND TEA.—LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC MACHINE will make instantaneously from 1 to 100,000 cups, with a saving of 50 per cent. in a novel, simple, expeditious, economic, elegant, and scientific manner; universally adopted in England and France as used at the House of Commons; the Clubs, (the Reform, Conservative, Gresham, Law, etc. etc.) the London Tavern; Cremorne; the St. James; the London Crystal Palace; and most of the large establishments in the Metropolis.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"M. LOYSEL's Machine for making either Tea or Coffee is justly considered as one of the most complete inventions of its kind. No large public building, such as barracks, hospitals, prisons, &c., should be without it.—*The Times, April 14th,* 1857.

"THE Emperor has this day paid another visit to the 'Palais de l'Industrie,' which has been marked by an incident full of interest. His Majesty had remarked the apparatus 'Percolateur,' by means of which M. LOYSEL, civil engineer, can produce 2,000 cups per hour. The inventor took the liberty of offering a cup of the Coffee to his Majesty, who found it excellent, and deigned to converse with M. LOYSEL, with great attention, on this admirable invention.—*Le Pays, Journal de l'Empire, July 19th,* 1856.

"LOYSEL's Coffee Machine is well worthy of notice, from its great domestic utility; it is quite new to England, but in great vogue in France. It is at once simple and ingenious and its efficacy is tested by the excellent Coffee made by it."—*The Daily News, April 14th,* 1857.

"LOYSEL's Patent Machine has long been used both at the Crystal Palace and in Paris; it can make an almost incredible quantity of excellent Coffee or Tea in a few minutes."—*The Morning Herald, April 13th,* 1857.

The Patent Hydrostatic Urn can be used with the same success for making both Coffee and Tea, but it is necessary to use separate Urns, one for Coffee, another for Tea.

LIST OF PRICES.—*For Cash Prepayment.*

BLOCK TIN ELEGANT SEAMLESS URN, as bright as silver, not in the least liable to get out of order or become damaged in the course of wear and tear among native servants.

To hold one Pint, Extra strong, with measure	Rs.	10
To hold two Pints, with measure, and Extra strong	,,	13
To hold three Pints, Extra strong and ornamented	,,	17
To hold four Pints, with measure	,,	23
To hold six Pints, ornamented handles and filter	,,	31

COPPER BRONZED, with Silver Plated Lever Tap, superior make and very handsome.—

To hold one Pint, Superior	Rs.	24
To hold two Pints, New model Extra finish	,,	28
To hold three Pints	,,	35

BRITANNIA METAL, warranted a superior article. The quality of this metal is hard, and resembles polished silver.

To hold one Pint, New model Extra funnel	Rs.	22
To hold two Pints, Superior Improved Pattern	,,	30
To hold four Pints, Double filters	,,	24

ELECTRO-PLATED, and richly engraved, very suitable for presents, being a novelty, at the same time a valuable and indispensable article of daily use—

To hold one Pint, Elegantly ornamented	Rs.	35
To hold two Pints	,,	40
Do. Superior	,,	45
To hold four Pints with double filters, etc., very handsomely finished	,,	65

N. B.—The two last named Urns are well adapted for prizes among Sporting Gentlemen.

The demand for these Urns being very great, one particular kind may be unavoidably out of stock; in consequence Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. would feel obliged by constituents kindly stating if an approximate pattern or size to those ordered would be satisfactory.

SOUNDY & Co.,
General Importers and Agents.
7 & 8, Rampart Row, Bombay.

Holloway's Pills.—Hereditary Debility.—Taints of the constitution allowed to pass unheeded and unpurified often develop themselves in the offspring, and cause many refractory maladies. The preventive of such sad consequences exists in these thoroughly cleansing Pills, which may be taken with safety and efficiency from the advent of the first symptom to the departure of the last trace of deranged health. The printed instructions wrapped around every box are the best and simplest guides for all sufferers in search of a remedy for recent or chronic ailments, and this medicine is admirably adapted by improving the digestion and aiding assimilation for renovating the health of the naturally delicate, and for restoring the strength of the prematurely decrepit.

WANTED.

WANTED, a BUNGALOW at Matheran, for 3 months (March, April and May). Apply to "I. W. H.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO SURVEYORS AND OVERSEERS.—WANTED, by the Executive Engineer for Reclamations, two (2) qualified Native SURVEYORS and OVERSEERS. Apply to
WALTER M. DUCAT, Lieut., R. E.,
Executive Engineer for Reclamations.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, for the season, FURNISHED BUNGALOWS on Matheran and Mahableshwur Hills. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents

TO LET AT POONA, from the 1st of May 1866, an Upper Storied BUNGALOW, in the New Neutral Lines, containing Dining, Drawing Rooms and Godown, two large Bed Rooms, Dressing and Bath Rooms, with accommodation for Servants, Horses and Carriages. Apply to Messrs. MORGAN and BALKHRISHNA, Auctioneers and Commission Agents, Poona.
Poona, 21st February 1866.

TO LET, from 15th March to 31st May, a well furnished commodious BUNGALOW on the Hill at Bandora. Rent moderate. Apply to "I. G. B." care of *Times of India.*

TO LET, an airy and commodious BUNGALOW in Falkland Road, near the Theatre, fit for a large Family. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW on the Lower Malabar Hill Road, formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. Longley. Apply to ARDASEER LIMJEE, Auctioneer.
Bombay, 6th February 1866.

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel BALLARD's Bungalow. Rent Rs. 400 a Month. Apply to "M. A," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET (with immediate possession), the Second Floor of a HOUSE in No. 3, Meadow Street, fit for Offices or Dwelling-place. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, a ROOM suited for an Office, with Godowns attached, at No. 10, Rampart Row. Apply at the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited).

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

OFFICES TO LET.—The Asiatic Banking Corporation have still several ROOMS TO BE LET as Offices at moderate Rents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 26th Feb. 1866.

TO BE LET, convenient CHAMBERS, OFFICES, and GODOWNS in the Premises adjoining the Office of Messrs. Remington and Co., lately occupied by the G. I. P. R. Company. Apply to
KEIR, RAMSDEN AND PRESCOTT.
22nd February 1866.

TO LET, two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to
REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. FORBES & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., 7, Church Lane, Fort.

TO BE LET, from the 1st May 1866, the premises called "Clare Hall" at Byculla, a property applied for "Vukhuf" (charitable) purposes, now in the occupation of Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee, the Proprietor of the Adelphi Hotel. For particulars apply to H. H. AGA KHAN'S KARBAREES.
Mazagon, Love Lane, 1st February 1866.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, two PRINTING MACHINES—one Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant that no Child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the name of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farrington Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just landed ex *Mary Stenhouse.*

A very small and neat English-built Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in Front, Venetains to side, and open back, with lamps and shaft, by W. Kings and Co. Long Acre. The Brougham purposely built for one Horse.

A very neat and light small four seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses on front, surrounding double venetains in every direction, painted dark green, lining with Morroco Leather similar to Match with lamps and shaft, by W. and F. Thorn.

A Ditto Ditto by E. Kesterton Long Acre.

A Ditto very handsome full size Miniature Brougham, with Ditto by W. and F. Thorn.

A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps by Jones, of Southampton, expressly built to order for India.

A very handsome and new fashion small Waggonate or Landau Sociable, to make a open Carriage, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Newnhamson, patent, Bath.

A small new English-built miniature Brougham, with surrounding double Vinetians in every directions with lamps, pole, and shaft.

A very handsome and light new Mail Phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kindless.

Just landed ex *William Ritson.*

A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just landed ex *Bayard.*

One new English-built neat and light small Miniature Broughams, with circular glasses in front, spare circular sliding venetians to support circular glasses surrounding venetians and open back, with lamps, poles, and shaft, by C. Windover Huntingdon.

A very neat and light English-built new Mail Phaeton with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

Just landed ex *Royal Alice.*

A very neat and light fashionable handsome Cab, painted dark green, lining similar to paint, with lamps, by Hall and Sons, Long Acre.

The above Cab, purposely built to order for a Gentleman, but owing to his departure to up country, it of no use to him at present.

Just landed ex *Oriflamme.*

Two new fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaetons, made of the best workmanship and of latest improvement, with a movable driving coachbox and hind seat, with Enamel Apron and Patent Leathered dash; to it is attached a packet or bag for cards and small parcels and a small Rumble Seat, with lamps; a neat commodious and a best carriage guaranteed and is worth an inspection. Built by E. Davis. Long Acre, London.

Just landed ex *Oberon.*

3 very handsome new Malvern Dog Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

Three very light four-wheeled Dog Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London, and Thomson.

Just landed ex *British Nation.*

Two handsome and light Cab Buggies with and without C. spring, with lamps, by Silk and Son, Laing Melvin, Builder to the Queen.

A roomy and light English-built new Brougham, with lamps, pole and shaft, by E. Davis, Long Acre.

ALSO,
Property of a Gentleman.

3 second-hand four-seated open Carriages, with and without shutters, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Peters and Sons, E. Kesterton, and W. and F. Thorn.

A Ditto second hand Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, with lamps, pole and shaft, by W. and F. Thorn.

The both Carriages imported in last November and December 1865.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

A first-rate English-built Park Phaeton, by E. Kesterton, Long acre, with a fast trotting strong dark bay Galloway and a set of nearly new Plated Mounted Harness, either to be sold separately or complete. The Phaeton imported in November last, to be seen three hours' previous notice to the undersigned.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate second-hand English-built high-wheeled Malvern Dog-cart, with Moveable Umbrella and Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A few Sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stages, Buggy, Dog-Cart and Carriage Harness with round and flat Reins, warranted Plated on white Metals, by Kesterton, Thorn, and Homes, of Derby; also a few Hogg Skin Hunting Saddles, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy and Carriage Whips, a few leather Sockets for Whip, Clips, large and small size Carriage Rugs, steel, pole chains and leather pole pieces, a few pairs of Buggy and Carriage lamps &c.

ALSO,
Several other Carriages &c., &c.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.
Bombay, 22nd February 1866.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agents, No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer Sullimon's, Fort.

JUST LANDED EX "MARY STENHOUSE."

A very handsome and light new Cab Buggy, on C-Spring, with lamps, by Jones of Southampton.

One elegantly shaped small Mail Phaeton, with lamps, pole, shafts and waterproof apron, by Robert Ness, Senior, Aberdeen.

One handsome Cab Buggy, on C-Spring, by Silk & Sons.

One very handsomely shaped Cab-body Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole and shafts, by E. Kesterton.

One (slighly used) light Miniature Brougham, with lamps, pole and shafts, by Henderson and Co.

One elegant Buggy on C-Spring, by Henderson & Co.

One light and strong open door Shigram, with lamps, pole and shafts, by Thorns.

Two very elegantly shaped richly finished light Mail Phaetons, with reversible seats to back, with lamps, pole and shafts, by Henderson and Co.

An excellent Pill Box, with lamps and shafts, fit for medical men or brokers, by Wilson.

And other Carriages.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A few sets of rich highly finished silver-mounted Buggy and Carriage Harness, with round Reins, &c.

A few silver chain edged Saddle Cloths, new leather pole pieces and steel chains. To be seen at
RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY'S.
19th February 1866.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for
PATECK
BENOIT } Celebrated Gold and
COURVOISIER BROTHERS } Silver Watches.

and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers. Gold Prize Medals have beeen awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.

A beautiful selection of London made Jewellery, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parell Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner. Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electroplated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.

Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.

NANSEE PARPIA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

CLARETS, from Messrs. BARTON and GUESTIER, Bordeaux:—

St. Julien	Rs. 16	per doz.
Margaux	,, 20	,,
Batailly	,, 32	,,

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
7, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL's (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases	qts.	Rs. 27	per Doz.
do. do.		29	,,
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases	qts.	Rs. 27	,,
,, ,, 2 ,,	pts.	14	,,
Old Tom		Rs. 20	,,

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
1st September 1865.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	...	per dozen	qts.	Rs.	40
Do. dry	...	,,	,,	,,	35
Do. good	...	,,	,,	,,	30
SHERRY, dry	...	,,	,,	,,	25
Do. pale	...	,,	,,	,,	25
Do. do.	...	,,	,,	,,	18
CLARET, Breakfast	...	,,	,,	,,	12
BRANDY,	...	,,	,,	,,	24
Do.	...	,,	,,	,,	36
Port Wine, some years in Bottle	...	,,	,,	,,	26
Tent Wine	...	,,	,,	,,	29
PORT WINE—a fine old Wine	...	,,	,,	,,	22
A good Wine	...	,,	,,	,,	18
do.	...	,,	pts.	,,	11
SPIRITS—Hollands	...	,,	,,	,,	15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	...	,,	qts.	,,	36
do.	...	,,	pts.	,,	16
Noyeau	...	,,	qts.	,,	34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret	...	,,	,,	,,	21
,, ,, Ditto	...	,,	pts.	,,	12
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.	...	,,	,,	,,	8

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	to Messrs.	Rogers & Co., and to
	,,	Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
,, POONA	,, ,,	Rogers & Co.
,, Secunderabad	,, ,,	Hajee Curreem & Co.
,, Kamptee, Seetabulldee, &c.	,, ,,	Cursetjee & Co.
,, Kurrachee	,, ,,	Budgett and Hughes.
,, Calicut	,, ,,	Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—
In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

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CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Per doz.	Rs. 90
Do. ,, Do.		40
Do. ,, a Crown		30
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Do. do. Pints		21
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Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co		36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown		30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal		18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal		23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal		29
Do. Golden, Do.		29
Do. Green Seal		33
Do. Vino Fino		29
Do. Red Seal		37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		33
Claret Light Capsule		15
Do. Yellow Seal		28
Do. Red Do. Pints		17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts		32
Port, Black Seal		26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac		34
Do. Brand a Crown		24
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Dry Gin, Black Seal		18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts		35
Do. Pints		19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1865.

HORSES FOR SALE.—Two High Caste Arab COLTS, rising 4, each ... ... Rs. 2,000
Grey Arab "SIR LAUNCELOT," winner of several Races ... ,, 1,000
Chestnut Australian Gelding "DON JUAN" ... ,, 1,000
To be seen, on giving an hour's notice, at the Veterinary and Livery Stables, or at the Mazagon Police Office.

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Backgammon Boards of sizes.
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Croquet Games for the Lawn.
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Sets of Skittles complete.
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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH, FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
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THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay, Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

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JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs 20,00,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.

Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.

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Bombay, 29th July 1864.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
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LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras	Messrs.	ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	,,	MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
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For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

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Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution,* not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4th. The profits are ascertained *each year,* and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies,* are entitled to participate therein.

5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840; the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence* and *without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected,* and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium,* whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favourable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly. A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

14th. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500*; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.

GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.
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A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
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Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
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Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for	...£	6,818,181	5	0
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	...£	1,250,834	7	0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were	...£	792,153	8	11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch	...£	442,940	5	10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate, ...	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ..	,,	228	0	0
	Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate ...	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit ...	,,	116	13	11
	Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to
GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

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The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company...	£135,000
Accumulated Fund	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of..	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

Lea and Perrins beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

L. and P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

⁂ Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18 Speck's Fields, Mile End, New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its COOLING, REFRESHING, and MILD APERIENT properties, as well as in flavour as a SALINE draught. It is particularly well adapted for *women and young children,* on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations. Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c. AT MALABAR HILL.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Executors, the remaining valuable Household Furniture, &c., of the late Spencer Compton, Esq., at his late residence at Malabar Hill; the same comprises Single and Double four Light Hanging and Table Argand and Reading Lamps, Circular, Pier, Sofa and other Tables, Carved Blackwood, Easy, Chairs, Folding and other Screens, Couches, Flower Stands, Chiffoniers, Book Shelves, Rugs, Engravings in Frames, Camp and Children's Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chests of Drawers, Cheval and Dressing Glasses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Reclining Couches, China Camphorwood Chests of Drawers, an Iron Treasury Chest, Barometers, a six barrelled Revolver in case by J. Beattie, two double barrelled Guns and Rifle in cases by Westley Richards, a double barrelled Pistol in case, Books, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense articles, Plants, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SHIGRAM AND HORSE, &c., AT POONA.
(BUND ROAD, CIVIL LINES.)

On TUESDAY, the 6th insant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to public auction at his residence, No. 2, Hon'ble Mr. Rustomjee Jamestjee's Bungalows, Bund Road, Civil Lines, Poona, the handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c., of GEORGE CRAIG, Esquire; the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dessert and Dinner Services, best Plated Dish Covers, Soup-Tureen, Hotwater, Curry, Liqueur, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Stands, Salvers, Tea Kettle, Tea and Coffee Pots, Cutlery, handsomely carved Open-worked Blackwood Furniture, such as Conversation Couches, Circular, Dining, Sofa, Writing, Dressing, and Washing Tables, Presses, Sideboard, Chiffoniers, Chairs covered with Damask, Screens, Teapoys, Tea-Caddy, Book-case, Chests of Drawers, Wardrobes, Cheval Glass, Rocking Horse, a square Piano by Broadwood, Music Chair, a repeating Palanqueen Clock, Pictures, Velvet Pile Carpets, Table Ornaments, Vases, a double light hanging Argand Lamp, with Drops, single hanging and Table Ditto, two large Bedsteads, Camp Cots, a large Blackwood Screen in 12 pieces, Books, Coir Matting, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c., &c.

At 1 P. M. (if not previously sold), a Shigram, with Chesnut Horse and Harness complete.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

SALE OF NEAT AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the residence of Surgeon Major Miller, Presidency Surgeon, at Malabar Hill, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c. &c., of Surgeon Major Miller, Presidency Surgeon, and Captain Nasmyth, R. E., proceeding to Europe.

Full particulars will be given in future advertisements.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, &c., AT THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COLABA.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the Electric Telegraph Office, Colaba, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, &c., of Henry Wickham, Esq.

Full particulars of which will be given in future advertisements.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

The yacht "Challenge," the property of the late Spencer Compton, Esquire. For particulars and price, apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A quantity of Agricultural Instruments to be sold cheap to close account, consisting of Noiseless Winnowers, Patent Screens, &c.

One Sociable, with a pair of Grey Arab Horses and Harness complete. To be seen on three hours' notice.

FOR SALE.—A first rate upper-storied House at Poona, only recently finished. For further particulars apply to
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 28th February 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 5th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

12 Bales Grey Madapollams.
10 ,, ,, Jacconets.
8 ,, ,, Shirtings.
11 ,, ,, T. Cloth.
An Invoice of Gold and Silver Watches.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

CARRIAGES OF FIRST CLASS BUILD, on view in the Carriage Show-rooms of the undersigned, next to the Bank of Bombay and immediately below Jaffer Sleeman's Shop.

A beautiful light ROYAL CANOE BAROUCHE.
A charming miniature LANDAU.
Fashionable ALBERT STANHOPE and PARK PHAETON.
An elegant CLARENCE.

Besides the foregoing, all of which are built by the well known builders, Messrs. John Barton and Sons, there are some excellent second-hand Conveyances of a variety of descriptions.

WESTON'S PATENT PULLEY BLOCKS.—A few sets of 1, 2, 3 and 4 ton power, with 36 feet chain.

TENTS.—A Subaltern's nearly new and a second-hand Bichoba.

RACING WHERRY.—Singapore-built, fitted for two pairs sculls.

HARMONIUM.—Rosewood with ten stops, fine tone.

Bombay, 28th February 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

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